The Racine Journal.

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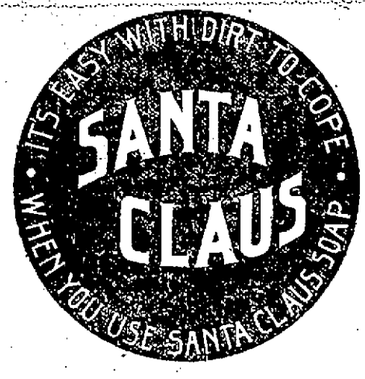
SANTA CLAUS SOAP.



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TELEGRAPHIC!

CONGRESS IN SESSION.

The Short Session of the 53rd Congress Convenes Today.

Leaders of Both Sides in the House Received With Cheers From the Galleries.

President Cleveland Submits His Annual Message—It Pays Particular Attention to Financial Questions.

He Endorses the Views of Secretary Carlisle on Reforms in the National Banking System and Endorses Untaxed State Bank Currency.

Washington, Dec. 3—The usual crowds assembled in the galleries of the senate and house before the opening of the session today. There was no crush as is sometimes witnessed but the available space was fairly filled and the spectators, while waiting for the call to order, applauded the conspicuous leaders when they appeared on the floor. The most interest was attached to the house end of the capitol, as there the political landslide of last month had made itself most felt.

Huge Bouquet For Tom Reed.

There were many floral tributes on the desks of the members. Perhaps the most noticeable was a large floral ship of state on Tom Reed's desk. He was given an ovation when he appeared on the floor and Wilson of West Virigaia, was also warmly greeted. A burst of applause also signaled the appearance of Speaker Crisp as the clock noted noon. He rapped for order, the chaplain offered prayer and the clerk called the roll to ascertain the presence of a quorum.

The roll call showed the presence of 216 members, 47 more than a quorum. Harrison of Alabama, Little of Arkansas, Henry, Coffin and Lacid of Maryland, Broomell of Ohio and Griffin of Wisconsin, elected to fill vacancies, took the oath of office.

In the senate exactly at noon Vice President Stevenson called the senate to order and the chaplain offered prayer. Committees to notify the house and president that the senate was in session were appointed. Roll call showed the presence of 66 members. A short recess was then taken by both houses pending the receipt of the president's message.

At the reassembling of the house the president's executive clerk appeared with the message which was read by the clerk of the house.

When the senate was again called to order the president's message was presented and read.

PRES. CLEVELAND'S MESSAGE.

It Deals Principally With the Questions of Currency and Finance.

To the Congress of the United States:

The assemblage within the nation's legislative halls of those charged with the duty of making laws for the benefit of a generous and free people impressively suggests the existing obligation and inexorable responsibility invoked in their task. At the threshold of such labor now to be undertaken by the congress of the United States and in the discharge of executive duty enjoined by the constitution I submit this communication containing a brief statement of the condition of our national affairs and recommending such legislation as seems to me necessary and expedient.

Our Foreign Affairs.

Regarding our foreign relations the president says: "The history of our recent dealings with other nations and our peaceful relations with them at this time additionally demonstrates the advantages of consistently adhering to a firm but just foreign policy free from envious or ambitious national schemes and characterized by entire honesty and sincerity"

Continuing the president reviews the various incidents of international affairs, saying apropos the Chinese-Japanese war: 'Acting under stipulation in our treaty with Corea I felt constrained at the beginning of the controversy to tender our good offices to induce an amicable arrangement of the initial difficulty but the unhappy precipitation of actual hostilities defeated our kindly purposes.

Regarding the prohibition against importations of live stock and fresh meats from this country by the German government the president says: "It is hoped Germany will soon become convinced that the prohibition is as needless as it is harmful to our mutual interests.

The president recommends the repeal of so much of the statute as imposes a discriminating duty on sugars coming from countries paying an export bounty which was protested against by Germany as a controversion of the treaty with Prussia.

The prompt payment of 425,000 in full satisfaction of all claims which may be made by Great Britain growing out of the controversy as to fur seals in Behring sea on the seizure of British vessels is recommended. Hawaiian affairs are referred to very briefly, reference being made to the matter being "submitted to the judgment and wider discretion of congress" and mention of the recognition accorded the new government.

Reviewing the Bluefields incidents the president says: "We cannot challenge the rightful sovereignty of Nicaragua over this important part of her dominion." After reviewing the course of events in Samoa the president says: "I invite the expression of the judgment of congress on the propriety of the steps being taken by this government looking to its withdrawal from engagements with other powers on some reasonable terms not prejudicial to any of our existing rights."

The Treasury Department.

The secretary of the treasury reports the receipts of the government from all sources of revenue during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, amounting to $872,802,498 and expenditures $442,005,758, leaving a deficit of $69,808,360. There was a decrease of $15,952,674, in the ordinary expenses of the government as compared with the fiscal year of 1893. There was collected from customs $131,818,550 and from internal revenue $147,168,449. The balance of the income for the year amounting to $93,615,517, was derived from the sale of lands and other sources. Estimated upon the basis of our present revenue laws the receipts of the government during the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, will be $424,427,748 and expenditures $444,427,748, resulting in a deficit of $20,000,000.

The Department of War.

Proceeding the president reviews the report of the secretary of war and concurs in that officials recommendation for an increase of the standing army that a temporary revival of the grade of lieutenant general in behalf of Major General John M. Schofield as a just and gracious act in recognition of his long and distinguished services.

Department of Justice.

Reviewing the report of the attorney general, the president suggests that an additional circuit judge for each circuit court of appeals would greatly strengthen the courts and the confidence reposed in their adjudications.

In the same connection he urges upon congress the necessity for immediate legislation for the reorganization of the Union Pacific Railroad company.

The Postal Department.

The president reviews the report of the postmaster general, calling particular attention to the portion which stated that the deficiency in the postal revenues could be obviated at once if the law regulating rates, upon second class matter were modified.

Favors More Battle Ships.

The president concurs in the recommendations of the secretary of the navy for the construction of additional battle ships and torpedo boats.

Department of the Interior.

The president commends the report and recommendations of the secretary of the interior to the careful attention of congress. Commenting upon the Indians the president says: "I am convinced that the proper solution of the Indian problem depends to a large extent upon the intelligence and honesty of reservation agents and the interest they have in their work.

Pensions Discussed.

Coming to the pension division of the interior department the president says: 'The barefaced and extensive pension frauds exposed under the direction of the courageous and generous veteran soldier, now at the head of the Bureau leave no reason for the claims that no purgation of our pension rolls is needed or that continued vigilance and prompt action is not necessary to the same end. The accusation of an effort to detect pension frauds is evident of unfriendliness toward our worthy veterans and the denial of their claims to the generosity of the government suggests an unfortunate indifference to the commission of any offense which has for its motive the securing of a pension and indicates a willingness to be blind to the existence of mean and treacherous claims which prey upon demagogic fear, and makes sport of the patriotic impulse of a grateful people."

Civil Service Reform.

Referring to civil service reform the president says: "The vast majority of voters of the land are ready to insist that the time and attention of those they select to perform for them important public duties should not be distracted by doling out minor offices and they are growing unanimous in regarding party organization as something that should be used in establishing party principles instead of dictating the distribution of public places as the rewards of partisan activity."

The Strike Commission.

Referring to strike commissioners the president says: "The report of the commissioners has been submitted to me and will be transmitted to congress with the evidence taken in the investigation. Their work was well done and their standing and intelligence give assurance that the report and suggestions they make are worthy of careful considerations."

HE DISCUSSES THE TARIFF.

The President is Still Bent on Securing Free Coal and Iron Ore.

The tariff act passed at the last session of congress needs important amendments if it is to be executed effectually and with certainty. In addition to such necessary amendments as will change the rates of duty I am still very decidedly in favor of putting coal and iron ore upon the free list. So far as the sugar schedule is concerned, I would be glad under the existing aggravations to see every particle of the differential duty in favor of refined sugar stricken out of our tariff law. If with all favor now accorded sugar refining interests in our tariff laws it still languishes to the extent of closing its refineries and the discharging of thousands of workmen it would seem to present a hopeless case for reasonable legislative aid.

To Aid Foreign Ship Builders.

With the advent of a new tariff policy not only calculated to relieve the consumers of our land in the cost of their daily life, but invite the better development of American thrift and create for us a closer and more profitable commercial relations with the rest of the world, it follows as a logical and imperative necessity that we should at once remove the chief if not the only obstacle which has so long prevented our ships in the foreign carrying trade of the sea; the ancient provision of our law denying American registry to ships built abroad and owned by Americans appears, in the light of present conditions not only to be a failure for good at every point, but to be nearer a relic of barbarism than anything that exists under the permission of the statutes of the United States. I earnestly recommend its prompt repeal.

FINANCIAL REFORMS.

Carlisle's Pet Scheme of Untaxed State Bank Currency, Endorsed—Needs For Authority to Issue Low Rate, Short Time Bonds Set Forth.

During the last month the gold reserve became so reduced and its further depletion in the near future seemed so certain it became necessary to replenish the reserve and thus maintain popular faith in the ability and determination of the government to meet, as agreed, its pecuniary obligations.

It would be well if in emergency authority existed to issue bonds bearing a low rate of interest and maturing within a short period, but congress failing to confer such authority resort necessarily was had to the resumption act of 1875, and I am glad to say on the sale of the bonds a premium was received which reduced the rate of interest to be paid by the government to less than 3 per cent.

Nothing could be worse or farther removed from sensible finance than the relations existing between government issues, the gold held for its redemption and the means of redemption when prepared. Even if the claims upon this fund were confined to obligations originally intended and if redemption of these obligations meant cancellation the fund would be very small. But these obligation when received and redeemed in gold are not cancelled but reissued and made to do duty many times by way of drawing gold from the treasury. This causes an endless chain in operation, constantly deepening the treasury's gold and never a final rest. The demands that increase our danger has also increased the necessity for protecting this reserve against depletion and it is most unsatisfactory to know that the protection afforded is only temporary. It is perfectly and palpably plain that the only way under present conditions by which this reserve when dangerously depleted can be replenished is through the issue and sale of bonds of the government for gold, and yet congress has not only thus far declined to authorize an issue of bonds best suited to such purpose but there seems to be a disposition in some quarters to deny both the necessity and power for the issue of bonds at all. I can not for a moment believe that any of our citizens are deliberately willing that the government should default its own pecuniary obligations or its financial operations should be reduced to a silver basis. At any rate, I should not feel my duty done if I omitted any effort I could make to avert such a calamity. As long therefore as no provision is made the final adoption or putting aside of currency obligations now used and repeatedly and constantly withdrawing from the government its gold and as long as no better authority for bond issues is allowed than at present exists such authority will be utilized when ever and as often as it becomes necessary to maintain a sufficient gold reserve, and in abundant time to save the credit of our country and make good the financial declaration of our government.

Opposes National Bank Currency.

The questions relating to our banks to currency is closely connected with the subject just referred to and they also present some unsatisfactory features. Prominent among them are the lack of elasticity in our currency circulation and its frequent concentration in financial centers when it is most needed in other parts of the country. Absolute divorcement of the government from the business of banking is the ideal relationship of the government to the circulation of the currency of the country.

Wants Untaxed State Bank Currency.

This condition cannot be immediately reached but as a step in that direction and as a means of securing a more elastic currency and subservient to other objections to the present government banks circulation, Secretary of the Treasury Carlisle presents in his report a scheme modifying the present banking laws and providing for the issues of circulating notes by state banks free from taxation under certain limitations. The secretary explains the plan so plainly and its advantages are developed by him with such remarkable clearness that any effort on my part to present an argument in its support would be superfluous. I will therefore commit myself in unqualified endorsement of the secretary's proposed changes in the law and make a brief statement of the prominent features.

Synopsis of Carlisle's Plan.

It is proposed to repeal all laws—providing for the deposit of United States bonds as security for circulation; permit national banks to issue circulating notes not exceeding in amount 75 per cent. of their paid up and unimpaired capital provided they deposit with the government as a guarantee fund in United States legal tender notes including treasury notes of 1890, a sum equal in amount to 20 per cent. of the notes they desire to issue, this deposit to be maintained at all times; but whenever any bank retires any part of its circulation a proportional part of its guarantee fund shall be returned to it; to permit the secretary of the treasury to prepare and keep on hand ready for issue in case an increase in circulation is desired plank national bank notes for each bank having a circulation and to repeal the provisions of the present law imposing limitations and restrictions upon banks desiring to reduce or increase their circulation, thus permitting such increase or reduction within the limit of 75 per cent. of its capital to be quickly made as emergency arises.

In addition to the guarantee fund required it is proposed to provide a safety fund for the immediate redemption of circulating notes of failed banks by imposing a small annual tax of say ½ per cent., upon the average circulation of each bank until the fund amounts to 5 per cent. of the total circulation outstanding. When a bank falls its guarantee fund is to be paid into this safety fund and it is not to be redeemed in first instance from such safety fund thus augmented, any impairment of such fund caused thereby to be made good from the immediately available cash assets of said bank and if these should be insufficient such impairment to be made good by a pro rata assessment among other banks, their contributions constituting a first lien upon the assets of the failed bank in favor of the contributing banks. As further security it is contemplated that the existing custom of fixing the individual liability of stockholders be retained and the banks indebtedness on account of its circulating notes to be made a first a lien on all its assets. For the purpose of meeting the expense of printing the notes, official supervision, cancellation and other like charges there shall be paid a tax of say ½ of 1 per cent. per annum on the average amount of notes in circulation.

It is further provided there shall be no national bank notes issued of a less denomination than $10 and that each national bank, except in case of a failed bank, shall redeem or retire its notes in the first instance at its own office or at the agencies to be designated by it, and no fixed reserve need be maintained on account of deposits.

Another very important feature of this plan is the exemption of state banks from taxation by the United States in cases where it is shown to the satisfaction of the secretary of the treasury and comptroller of the currency by banks claiming such exemption that they have not outstanding their circulating notes exceeding 75 per cent. of their paid up and unimpaired capital; that their stockholders are individually liable for the redemption of the circulating notes to the full extent of their ownership of stock and that the liability of said banks upon their circulating notes constitutes under the state law a first lien upon their assets: that such banks have kept and maintained a guarantee fund in United States notes including treasury notes of 1890, equal to 30 per cent. of their outstanding circulating notes and such banks have promptly redeemed their circulating notes when presented at their principal or branch offices.

It is quite likely this scheme may be usefully amended in some of its details; but I am satisfied it furnishes a basis for a very great improvement in our present banking and currency system.

I conclude this communication fully appreciating that the responsibility for all legislation affecting the people of the United States rests upon their representatives in congress and assuring them whether in accordance with the recommendations I have made or not I shall be glad to co-operate in perfecting any legislation that tends to the prosperity and welfare of our country.

(Signed:) Grover Cleveland.

Executive Mansion Dec. 3, 1894.

Cleveland at the White House.

The president came to the White House this morning for the first time for two weeks. He looked quite well considering the suffering which he endured and the only evidence of illness was a decided limp visible as he stepped from his carriage.

Republicans Opposed to Tariff Legislation.

Republicans do not favor any tariff legislation at this session preferring to let the country recover and then see if any further legislation is necessary.

Monthly Debt Statement.

The monthly debt statement shows a decrease in the public debt during November of $31,744,552. This, however, is altogether due to the receipt of gold in payment for the new issue of bonds which have not yet been formally issued.

Carlisle's Estimate.

The secretary of the treasury sent the house estimates of government expenditures to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, aggregating $410,435,079 against $411,879,041 for the president's call for the year.

Its Effect on Stocks.

New York, Dec. 3.—The effects of the president's message on stocks was decidedly favorable. After its text became known on the street prices began to move upward, sugar leading, but reaction followed near the close.

PINE LAND CASES GO OVER.

Ex-Register Heydlauff and Others Will Not Have Their Trial Till January.

Madison, Wis., Dec. 1.—The December term of the United States court opens here next Tuesday. The cases against ex-Register Heydlauff, A. Osborn, McCord, Box and others, indicted for conspiracy to defraud the government through illegitimate pine land deals, will not come up until January, District Attorney Briggs needing more time to prepare the case.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

THE official reports show that no baking powder received an award over the Royal at the Chicago World's Fair.

The judge of awards on baking powder writes that the claim by another company to have received the highest award is false; that no such award was given to it.

The Royal Baking Powder is the purest and strongest baking powder made, and has received the highest award at every fair, wherever exhibited in competition with others.

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KOLB WAS SWORN IN

He Took the Oath of Office at Montgomery.

Exciting Scenes on the Streets of Alabama Capital.

The Military Pageant Was Not For Display Alone But Each Soldier Was Loaded to the Muzzle.

Montgomery, Ala. Dec. 4.—Since daylight the streets of Montgomery have resounded with the tramp of armed men. The state militia was called here by Gov. Jones to participate in the inauguration of Gov.-elect Oates. But it is not a mere military pageant which brings them here. They bear each forty rounds of ball cartridges and are prepared to resist any effort on the part of Captain Kolb's followers to place him in charge of the state of governor. here are also a large number of tall civilians wearing slouch hats who have come from all parts of the state in all sorts of conveyances. They do not appear to be armed and make no trouble, but gaze wilfully on the militia. They are Populists and come here to see Kolb take the oath as governor. Governor Jones does not anticipate trouble but is prepared to meet it if it comes. Kolb held a secret conference with his leaders today. The result is not known.

At the Populist conference last night it was decided to assemble at the state house at 1 p.m., an hour in advance of the time for Governor Oates' inauguration, and have Kolb sworn in. Difficulty was found in procuring a person to administer the oath, two Populist judges declining on the ground that they would lose their office and be impeached for treason. At 11 a message was received at the state house that Kolb has taken the oath and was coming to the state house to make a speech. Governor Jones ordered that free access to the state house grounds be given all who behaved in an orderly manner. At 10:30 the militia began to assemble at the armory.

Kolb was sworn in by James Popell justice of the peace. At the same time the oath was administered to W. T. Lynch as auditor; J. P. Oliver, superintendent of education; Warren Reese, Jr., attorney general. Kolb and others then proceeded to the capitol to make a speech, followed by several hundred adherents, and marched through the militia lines up the capitol steps to the portico on which Jefferson Davis was declared president of the confederate state.

Governor Jones sent for Kolb who was conducted to his presence by Lieut. Irwin, of the regular army. In reply to his question if it was his intention to make a speech claiming to be governor, Kolb replied it was. "Then" said Jones, "I must say to you the moment you attempt it I will have you arrested and carried off the grounds." Governor Jones' manner was courteous, but firm. Kolb looked over the assembled troops and walked down the steps and out of the grounds, followed by his adherents who congregated again outside the grounds.

Kolb mounted a wagon and the proceedings were opened with prayer by a Populist clergyman. The scene was impressive as the tall, plainly dressed countrymen stood with uncovered heads. The preacher invoked the blessing of God on the assemblage: "A plain people, oh God, who are here to secure good government." Kolb made a temperate address.

The only bitterness was directed toward Oates, whom he characterized as an usurper. He declared that he had been legally elected and would use every means in his power to gain the position which belonged to him. He cautioned the people against violence. He called on those present to meet him tonight to form a company in support of Kolb. Only about 300 Populists were present. There was no signs of arms among them. They disappeared peaceably. Governor Oates arrived at the capitol at 2 p. m., and the inaugural ceremonies including the administration of oath of office passed off without incident.

TO HEAD OFF KOLB.

A Bill Introduced in the Alabama Legislature That Fits His Case.

Montgomery, Ala., Dec. 3.—A bill was introduced in the house forbidding any one not declared elected by the duly constituted authorities invested with such powers, from taking the oath of office, or exercising any duties of the office to which election is claimed under the maximum penalties of $10,000 fine and twenty-five years imprisonment. This is aimed at Kolb who proposes to send a message to the legislature and otherwise act as governor.

FARTHER AND SON.

Two Men Murdered in a Quarrel Over a Game of Cards.

Gallopolis, O., Dec. 3.—Oliver Anderson a barber, was murdered at noon by an old man named Elsick Boster. At the same time Boster's son shot Harry Martin through the arm. The shooting grew out of a quarrel over cards. The father and son fled.

NEBRASKA BANK SUSPENDS.

Omaha, Dec. 3.—The Bee's North Platte, Neb., special says the North Platte National Bank has suspended. It had a capital stock of $75,000. Assets and liabilities are unknown.

ENLIGHTENMENT enables the more advanced and Conservative Surgeons of to-day to cure many diseases without cutting, which were formerly regarded as incurable without resort to the knife. RUPTURE or Breach, is now *radically* cured without the knife and without pain. Clumsy Trusses can be thrown away! TUMORS, Ovarian, Fibroid (Uterine) and many others, are now removed without the perils of cutting operations. PILE TUMORS, however large, Fistula and other diseases of the lower bowel, are permanently cured without pain or resort to the knife. STONE in the Bladder, no matter how large, is crushed, pulverized, washed out and perfectly removed without cutting.

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Writes Postmaster J. C. WOODSON, Forest Hill, W. Va., "I had a bronchial trouble of such a persistent and stubborn character, that the doctor pronounced it incurable with ordinary medicines, and advised me to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I did so, and one bottle cured me. For the last fifteen years, I have used this preparation with good effect whenever I take

A Bad Cold,

and I know of numbers of people who keep it in the house all the time, not considering it safe to be without it."

"I have been using Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in my family for 30 years, with the most satisfactory results, and can cheerfully recommend it as being especially adapted to all pulmonary complaints. I have, for many years, made pulmonary and other medicines a special study, and I have come to the conclusion that Ayer's Cherry Pectoral occupies a position pre-eminent over other medicines of the class."—Chas. Davenport, Dover, N. J.

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The Racine Journal.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1894.

THE JOURNAL FOR 1894.

The Weekly JOURNAL always gives a complete resume of the news of the week paying especial attention to items of local interest in the city and county of Racine. Its market reports are complete and reliable being thoroughly revised by the best of authorities.

It has an efficient corps of correspondents at neighboring towns and the paper is carefully and regularly mailed to subscribers every Wednesday. The subscription price is only one dollar in advance and the following valuable premiums are offered to all who pay one year in advance. This premium offer includes all old subscribers who pay up arrearages. These premiums *must be* ordered at the time as they are not sent unless so ordered by subscribers. They are as follows:

The Weekly JOURNAL and Chicago Weekly *Inter Ocean* one year for $1.20.

The Weekly JOURNAL and New York *Tribune* one year for $1.10.

The Weekly JOURNAL for one year and Our Family Physician, $1.35. If sent by mail, 12 cents additional for postage.

The Weekly JOURNAL for one year and The American Farmer one year. $1.00.

The WEEKLY JOURNAL one year and Ropps' Calculator for $1.00.

The Weekly JOURNAL one year and set of Charles Dickens' Works, twelve volumes $1 40. By mail or express, 25 cents additional.

The WEEKLY JOURNAL and the *Musical Record*, Boston, Mass., published by Oliver Ditson Co., will be sent for one year for $1.50.

The Racine Journal and Chicago Inter Ocean.

As will be seen by the announcement in another column, the Racine *Journal* and Chicago *Weekly Inter Ocean* will be sent for one year for $1.20. This offer will be held good only for a limited period, and should be immediately taken advantage of by all those desiring a first class home paper and a leading Chicago paper, such as the Chicago *Inter Ocean* is.

Positively

No premium offered will be sent to subscribers unless ordered at the time of paying for the paper. This notice is given that there may be no misunderstanding. Premiums are sent as per announcement only when specifically ordered at the time. When any one of these special offers are wanted it must be so understood and ordered at the time of subscribing or renewing subscription.

JUMPED IN THE LAKE.

Carrie Segwart, Aged 23, Puts an End to Her Troubles.

She Was in Trouble and Came Down From Milwaukee to Get Assistance.

Being Put Off Till Next Week by the Poor Agent, She Went South of the College and Drowned Herself.

This morning a girl about 23 years of age entered the office of City Poor Agent R. B. Miner and handed him the following letter:

ASSOCIATED CHARITIES.
Milwaukee, Nov. 30, 1894.
416 Milwaukee Street.

Supt. of Poor, Racine, Wis:

Dear Sir:—Bearer Carrie Segwart is a resident of Racine. She was sent here to stay during her confinement. You must take care of her. You should have her seducer arrested and prosecuted. Do what you can for her and oblige.

Yours very truly, G. Frellson.

Mr. Frellson is the agent of Associated charities at Milwaukee. The girl was questioned and it was ascertained that she lived with her parents at 1607 North St. Clair street. She told Mr. Miner that a man named Frank Mura was the cause of her trouble and that he had left for the north. She wanted help. The agent told her to go home and get her parents to take her in until the forepart of the week and that he would then do what he could for her.

The girl left the office and it was supposed that she went home, but instead she walked south to the Durand farm, thence down the lake bank to the breakwater.

Mrs. Tholen, who lives on the farm, saw the girl take off her hat and cloak and leap into the water. She notified her husband, who called other men and they went to the scene and after a few moments recovered and pulled the body out, but life was extinct.

Mr. Tholen came to the city and notified Coroner Larson, who went down to hold an inquest.

The girl claimed to Mr. Miner that her parents did not want her home on account of her condition.

The girl is well known in this city. She has a 3-year-old child living. She had an old man arrested on charge of being the father of the child and when the case was tried it created much excitement in circles where the parties were known.

Immigration Bureau Abuses.

Washington Post; In the matter of the Hon. Levi P. Morton's English coachman, Secretary Carlisle has decided in the only way that justice and propriety indicated. He has ordered the man's release and so put an end to the odious and tyrannical proceedings of the Immigration Bureau. It is a decision that Mr. Carlisle might have reached much sooner. After all, though, the root of the trouble is to be sought in the system itself. That system is essentially erroneous. The absurdity of allowing thousands of would-be immigrants to cross the ocean before it is decided whether whether they are eligible or not is too obvious to require argument. It is evident that they should be inspected at the points of departure. The effect of such an arrangement would be to prevent an incalculable amount of injustice and hardship to the immigrants, to save hundreds of thousands of dollars to the government and to the steamship companies, and best of all, to do away with the cumbrous and oppressive machinery of the Immigration bureau. We have our consular system already in operation. Our Consuls could discharge the additional duties at least as intelligently and humanely as they are being discharged now by the bureau officials.

Relieves in Six Hours.

Distressing Kidney and Bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the "New Great South American Kidney Cure." This new remedy is a great surprise and delight to physicians on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder kidneys, back and every part of the urinary passages in male or female. It relieves retention of water and pain in passing it almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is your remedy. Sold by John Schultz, druggist; Racine, Wis.

AN EXPENSIVE BLAZE.

Store Houses of the Racine Basket Company Destroyed by Fire.

With a Large Amount of Stock Worth $3,000.

Covered by Insurance—Barns and a House Also Damaged—John Carney Saves the Horses—Firemen do Excellent Work—Cause of Fire a Mystery.

Daily of Wednesday.

A few minutes after 12 o'clock last night Mrs. Edward Neff, of No. 1312 Clark street, was up and attending to a sick child. She observed the glare of a light on the window. Glancing out to ascertain what caused it she discovered that a store building of the Racine Basket company, located on the opposite side of the street, was on fire. The blaze was coming from the northwest corner of the structure. As soon as possible she awakened John Carney, who lives next door, who in turn gave a general alarm by yelling fire. The watchman of the Racine Basket company was in the fire room and as soon as he heard the yell of "fire" he turned in an alarm from the box at the corner just north and the entire fire department responded.

But the store building as well as two others adjoining were filled with baskets, strawberry crates and other material of a very inflammable character and the fire spread with lightning rapidity and it was only a few minutes before the three store houses extending from Clark street to Racine street were a mass of flames. A little house to the north, formerly owned by ex-Policeman Baker, now owned by a Danish farmer of Mt. Pleasant, and occupied by Mrs. Mathews, a widow lady, caught fire and her furniture was carried into the street.

By this time the firemen had arrived and soon had eight streams of water pouring on the blazing buildings. It was a stubborn and dangerous fire and threatened to clean out the barn of Than Tillotson, on Racine street, adjoining the Bethany M. E. church, and the hay in the barn did catch fire and before the fire could be subdued the inside was pretty well gutted and one ton and a half of hay and eighty bushels of oats were ruined. The horse and buggies were gotten out. Two streams were played upon the church in order to save that from catching and it escaped uninjured. Mr. Tillotson thought his house was going, but he did not carry out the furniture, he simply locked the door and said that if the building had to go all that was in it might just as well go with it. The house escaped injury.

In the meantime the fire had spread to the Basket Company barn, where was kept horses, harnesses, wagons, etc. John Carney secured an ax, cut his way into the barn and saved the horses and took out the harnesses. But he had a hard time of it. One of the horses balked and he had to place a blanket over its head in order to get it out. In so doing one of his arms was badly burned. The act was an heroic one and Mr. Carney deserves great credit.

The firemen worked hard from the time the fire broke out until after 10 o'clock this morning and confined the blaze to the sheds and barns, and did creditable work, when it is taken into consideration that a strong northwest prevailed and sparks flew in every direction for blocks.

In conversation with Arkley Easson, of the Racine Basket company, this morning he said that the loss to the company, principally on stock would be about $3,000. There is a full insurance in a dozen or more companies.

How the fire originated is a mystery. Half an hour before it was discovered the watchman had been through the sheds and was firing the boilers when he heard of it. One of the sheds had formerly been used as a factory and there are two possible causes attributed, spontaneous combustion or incendiarism. The latter theory seems plausible or the reason that the old street car barns on Junction avenue were fired a short time ago.

The loss on the little house occupied by Mrs. Mathews will amount to $150 and the loss to the lady is severe as her husband died a short time ago and she is poor. There was no insurance.

The loss of Than Tillotson will reach nearly $200 and there is an insurance.

A RESOLUTION ON TRAMPS.

Introduced at the County Board Meeting Wednesday Afternoon.

Supervisor Zimmermann, of the town of Burlington, introduced a resolution at the meeting of the county board of supervisors on Wednesday afternoon.

The resolution was in effect that the county board had appropriated $3,000 for a tramp house and its maintenance in the First ward of the city of Racine; that the other six wards and county towns might feel aggrieved at the partial action of the board; that a sufficient sum be appropriated to build and maintain a tramp house in each of the six wards and every school district in the nine townships of Racine county; that a heating apparatus similar to the one to be placed in the court house be placed in each tramp house and that a barn be built for the overflow of tramps.

Supervisor Ticknor moved that the resolution be adopted, but it was lost. On motion of Supervisor Scheck it was spread upon the minutes.

Millions of Cabbage.

Millions of heads of cabbage were raised in Racine and Kenosha counties this year. Whole train loads of the vegetable were marketed in Chicago, Milwaukee, Southern cities and elsewhere, yet there was so much of an over product that tons of thousands of heads of it have been fed to cattle.

"A number of earnest men," says the New York Tribune, "are digging for the body of Queen Boadicea, at Parliament Hill, England. They declare that the recovery of her body is the one great issue before the English people."

In Georgian Vales.

The sweetest roses grow. Keep your breath fragrant as the perfumed gales of this enchanting land, and your teeth fair and lustrous as the pearls of the Orient by using Sozodont, that most charming and wonderful dentifrice, which no lady's toilet should be without.

Little girls' dresses with velvet yokes, shirred waists, full sleeves and velvet collars and cuffs are preferred for ordinary wear.

For pity's sake, don't growl and grumble because you are troubled with indigestion. No good was ever effected by snarling and fretting. Be a man (unless you happen to be a woman), and take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which will relieve you, whether man or woman.

FRANK K. ORVIS DEAD.

He Was Well Known in Racine—The Sad News Sorrowfully Learned.

Frank K. Orvis, of Dixon, Ills., well known to the business men and citizens of Racine, is dead. He was one of the inventors of the Orvis plow and his goods were made by the J. I. Case Plow Co., of this city. A few years ago he was here most of his time and stopped at the Commercial hotel then conducted by Captain Clinton Putnam. He was a jolly good fellow and made friends wherever he went. At the time a banquet was tendered to Ed. Bither, the horseman, Mr. Orvis was there and responded to one of the toasts and his remarks were eloquent. The news of his death will be sorrowfully learned. The Evening Telegraph, of Dixon, dated Friday, Nov. 23, contains the following:

"When the sad announcement came out from Chicago this morning by wire that Mr. F. K. Orvis died at 6 o'clock we may well presume that of his many warm friends here not one was shocked with grief, for, alas, sorrow had completed its full work in a heart-felt sympathy for our fellow-citizen in the suffering he had endured during the weeks of his last fatal illness; and furthermore the inevitable doom had been well understood since the surgeon's effort had blasted out last hope, and we were all ready to become resigned to the fact that "Death is the port where all may refuge find."

More than a score of years with us as one of the leaders in Dixon's business enterprises; a lover of his country, as the years spent at the front in defense of the Union bear witness; a gentleman of unusual mental power and activity, made useful by ripe scholarship and much knowledge gathered from the best of books, as a companion; a citizen and business man, few could have been taken from us who will be so greatly missed."

GOOD APPOINTMENT.

Samuel Eager Appointed Assistant-Inspector-General of the G. A. R. of Wisconsin.

Commander-in-Chief Lawler of the Grand army of the Republic has issued general order No. 4, appointing assistant inspector-generals. The appointment for Wisconsin is Samuel W. Eager, of this city. The friends of Captain Eager will congratulate him upon this high honor. There is no more worthy and deserving soldier in the state than Mr. Eager and he is capable in every way of taking care of the office.

OBITUARY.

Piper.

Rev. Arthur Piper, of the St. Lukes church, received a telegram from Cleveland, Ohio, yesterday morning, announcing that his father who was over 80 years of age, had died very suddenly. Mr. Piper left for Cleveland at once accompanied by his sister. The many friends in this city will extend sympathy in their sad hour of affliction.

Ladd Secor Married

It has just leaked out that "Uncle" Ladd Secor, one of the oldest and best known residents of Racine county, was united in marriage on Nov. 22, to Mrs. Fannie Kimball of Hyde Park, Ill. "Uncle" Ladd and his bride are receiving congratulations and will reside in Racine. Ladd Secor lived in Skunk Grove when the present Chicago division of the St. Paul road was an Indian trail, and was a friend of Solomon Juneau of Milwaukee. He is over 80 years of age, but as lively as a boy of 19, and an enthusiast on the race track.

Wisconsin Patents.

The following list of patents granted this week to Wisconsin inventors, is reported expressly for the Journal by H. G. Underwood, patent attorney, 107 Wisconsin street, Milwaukee, Wis.: Chas. Franz & R. T. Merrill, Beloit, ventilator or chimney cap; John J. Holm, Madison, combination trunk, book case and writing desk; Mildred M. Lord Milwaukee, washing machine; Edward J. Pope, Eau Claire, machine for forming button blanks; Frank Rann, Milwaukee, submarine pipe joint; Adolph R. Weins, Milwaukee, bottle washer.

Is the Long European Peace to End?

Review of Reviews: It is a dismal prospect that opens before Europe this season. There is an evident foreboding that the war which is raging between Japan and China may mark the beginning of the long-dreaded European war that has been stayed off for more than twenty years. In olden times Japan and China might have worried each other in Corea for a generation without even a rumor of their mutual butcheries reaching European ears. Today all that has been altered. Commerce has linked nation with nation so closely that every move in the Orient reacts upon the stock exchange of London and the markets of America; and no one can say how soon the conflagration in the farthest East may fire the powder magazines of the West. England, Russia and France are all deeply interested in the issue of the contest and it will take wary walking on the part of the rulers of the world if they are not to stumble into the yawning gulf of war. The danger is serious.

Real Estate Outlook.

New York Herald: The real estate market, it is safe to say, is now healthier and stronger than it has been for more than a year. Confidence, which, in the darkest hour of the recent financial panic, showed signs of wavering, is now fully restored, prices have been sustained in a manner that surpassed the most sanguine expectations, money is cheap, and investors are numerous. Here are all the elements of strength.

Best For China.

New York Herald: Japan is doing a magnificent work for western civilization and for the deliverance of China form the mercantile bondage under which she is held by England and the European powers. The very best thing for China at the present moment would be the occupation of Pekin by the Japanese and the coming to a frank settlement and understanding with Japan.

It is proposed to make the port of Bristol, England, accessible to transatlantic vessels at all times by damming the River Avon at its mouth and using locks. According to the plans of the engineers a constant depth of 32 feet can be obtained and the necessary docks and breakwaters constructed for $11,000,000.—New York Sun.

Blow-holes in the Solid South.

New York Tribune: Popular tests have shown that the Democratic armor plate on the solid South is as full of blow-holes as a skim-milk cheese.

Don't Tobacco Spit or Smoke Your Life Away

Is the truthful, startling title of a little book that tells about No-to-bac, the wonderful, harmless *guaranteed* tobacco habit cure. The cost is trifling and the man who wants to quit and can't runs no physical or financial risk in using "No-to-bac." Sold by all druggists.

Book at Drug Stores or by mail free. Address the Sterling Remedy Co., Indiana Mineral Springs Ind.

The "egg" rosette of white satin ribbon is noted on hats imported from the gay French capital. These are new and very pretty.

Dandruff forms when the glands of the skin are weakened, and if neglected, baldness is sure to follow. Hall's Hair Renewer is the best preventive.

HE ENDS HIS LIFE.

Peter M. Paulson Commits Suicide at His West Side Home.

Discovered by Mail Carrier Louis Nelson Yesterday Morning.

Hanging at the End of a Rope Attached to a Lamp Hook in the Parlor—An Old and Respected Citizen —Cause of the Rash Act.

Daily of Friday.

Louis Nelson, a United States mail carrier, made a ghastly discovery yesterday morning while engaged in his avocation of delivering mail. It was his custom to enter the home of Peter M. Paulson, No. 713 Bank street, and dropping the mail upon a sofa in the front parlor. At 10:30 yesterday morning he approached the house. The key was in the front door. Turning the knob he entered the hall and then opened the side door leading to the parlor and dropped a letter. Glancing up he was horrified to discover the body of a man hanging at the end of a rope which was attached to a lamp hook over head. For a moment Mr. Nelson was transfixed with horror. Recovering himself he called to Mrs. Nelson, who occupied rooms in the upper part of the residence but she was afraid to come down. He then hurried to the rear part of the house and informed a number of boys who were playing there of what he had discovered.

The boys gave an alarm and Andrew Anderson, N. C. Anderson and Oscar Paulson, a son of the suicide, hurried to the room and were not long in seeing that it was the body of Mr. Paulson. They cut the body down and laid it upon a bed, but life had been extinct for several hours.

Coroner John S. Larson and City Marshal James Easson were notified and hurried to the scene. A jury, composed of the following gentlemen was empaneled: Albert Johnson, Ole Christianson, Robert Peterson, Martin Gulbranson, Otto Hansen and H. P. Anderson. After viewing the body the inquest was adjourned to 9 o'clock this morning at the sheriff's office.

A representative of the Journal visited the sorrowful scene of the sad affair. It was learned that Mr. Paulson lost his wife several years ago and since that time has not been himself. For a year or more he has been addicted to drink. His sons did all in their power for him and often made efforts to have him live with them, but he had a very comfortable home and wanted to remain there. The last seen of him alive was at 11:45 Wednesday night, when a neighbor saw him enter the front door of his home. There are three families residing in the house, but not one of them heard any noise that would excite their suspicions and a son, Oscar, who slept below, did not hear anything. It was clearly evident from a glance about the room that Mr. Paulson adjusted the rope to the lamp hook in the ceiling, placed the end about his neck and then jumped off a chair near by. His feet and part of his legs were on the floor when found.

Deceased was a man 63 years of age and a Norwegian by birth. He came to Racine something over thirty years ago and was a tanner by trade. He was a hard working man and well thought of by a large circle of his friends. His wife died seven years ago, leaving him five sons and one daughter, all grown up. One of his sons, Charles, is a member of the Chicago police force.

The verdict of the coroner's jury was that he committed the act with his own hands.

RETRENCHMENT THE WORD.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Continues to Retrench.

Retrenchment is still the watchword of the management of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway. In addition to laying off brakemen and cutting the force of assistant train dispatchers in half, orders have been received on all divisions to lay off all the section men possible and the workmen generally on the tracks. The office of superintendent of dining car service has been discontinued, Supt. Pease of that department, to retire on Dec. 1. The duties of that office will in the future, and until further notice be taken care of by Supt. Getze of the sleeping car department. It is claimed by officials that the dining car service is a heavy loss annually to the company.

Rumors are floating about today that there will be other department heads discontinued shortly and that employes will continue to be indefinitely laid off until the company is down to bedrock in its operating expenses. There is nothing to confirm this rumor, however.

Gross earnings of the St. Paul for October were $2,990,373.85, against $3,922,657.88 for the same month in 1893, a decrease of $931,784.03. Expenses, including taxes, in 1894 were $1,752,917.26, against $2,031,314.51, leaving the net earnings for October, 1894, $1,237,956.58, a decrease of $653,380.79. During the four months of the present fiscal year the net earnings were $3,446,058.99, a decrease over the same period in 1893 of $988,089.15.

Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette: It has now dawned, no doubt, upon the people of Illinois that they perpetrated a grievous wrong against themselves, against law and order in general, and against society when they elected their present Anarchist governor. To a certain extent they will pay for this in money directly, but to a still greater extent will they pay for it indirectly. Capital does not seek an abiding place where it is subject to lawlessness, neither do people seek homes under such conditions.

It is only possible for February to have five Sundays three times in each century, unless, through some chronological freak the century comes in with a leap year, with the first of February a Sunday. The five Sunday Februarys of this century have been those of 1824, 1852 and 1880. The next time this oddity will occur will be in the year 1920.

White spots upon tarnished furniture will disappear if a hot plate be held over them.

Miss Ellen Terry is under treatment at Edinburg for congestion of the vocal chords, and is temporarily off the stage.

English Spavin Liniment removes all hard soft or calloused lumps and blemishes from horses, blood spavins, curbs, splints, sweeney, ring-bone, stifles, sprains, all swollen throats, coughs, etc. Save $50 by use of one bottle. Warranted most wonderful blemish cure ever known. Sold by John Schultz, Druggist; Racine, Wis

Mrs. White of Ashland, Ky., who is 69 years of age, celebrated the election by giving birth to a son, who will be called William McKinley White.

Try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for your asthma. It gives immediate relief.

THE COUNTY BOARD.

Business Disposed of by the County Solons Today.

Daily of Wednesday.

At the meeting of the county board of supervisors this morning, the committee appointed to settle with the county treasurer and sheriff, submitted a report. The following personal property tax was found unpaid and charged to the following towns: Caledonia, $20.86; Mt. Pleasant, $8.07; Raymond, $19.07; Yorkville, $2.76. The committee gave their receipt to the county treasurer for $55,199.32 for the following credits:

Witness scrip, $480.59; court scrip, $5,080.92; county orders, $23,861.99; soldiers' relief fund, $1,920; asylum orders, $11,067.59; jail orders, $7,780.23; matured bonds, $5,000. They recommended that the sum of $5,050.23 be raised by tax to refund the amount borrowed from the asylum fund.

They further recommend that the balance of the jail fund $324.80, remain in the general fund and that the jail fund be discontinued.

They asked that all canceled orders be destroyed and that the county treasurer make arrangements with some bank to pay county orders until such time as he shall receive funds to pay the same.

A bill of Dr. F. A. Brodsky, for services in the case of the state against Margaret Mayer, charged with poisoning her husband, was rendered at $201, and allowed by the board at $60. Dr. Brodsky appeared before the board and made an explanation, but no different action was taken.

Have Purchased a Site.

Supervisors Ticknor and Rowlands and County Purchasing Agent Fuhrman, the committee from the county board, have purchased the vacant lot on Wisconsin street, which lies between Christianson's livery stable and Hayek's bottling works, of Frank Bauman, for $750. A tramp station will be erected on the site. It has a frontage of twenty-nine feet on Wisconsin street and runs through to the alley. This is considered a very good and convenient location for the station.

WISCONSIN IN NEWS.

The first regular train on the Wisconsin & Michigan line will be run next Sunday.

A formal invitation has been extended the Wisconsin Press association to visit the Waco cotton exposition.

A little 3-year-old son of Gottlieb Wallman, a Sauk county farmer, fell into a brush fire and was fatally burned.

The veteran printer, David Gorham, died at his residence in Shawano City, of cancer of the throat, at the age of 79 years.

Wm. J. Anderson, private secretary to Gov.-elect W. H. Upham was tendered a banquet by the Milwaukee Press club, Wednesday evening.

The common council of De Pere has granted a franchise to James H. Elmore and Frank Van Derzee to operate an electric railway connecting with the Green Bay system.

Dr. S. L. Pickett, F. W. Appley and C. F. King have been appointed members of the board of pension examining surgeons at Hudson, and Dr. F. P. Stiles for the board at Sparta.

Charles Martin, an Indian who lives on the Court des Oreilles reservation, will spend three months in the Milwaukee house of correction for selling liquor to his brother redskins.

Robert Quayle, division master mechanic of Kaukauna, has been promoted to be general superintendent of motive power of the Northwestern system, with headquarters at Chicago.

Levi Fox died at his home in Somers, Kenosha county, at the age of 72 years. He was one of the oldest settlers in the county, having taken up his farm from the government in 1840.

The sheriff of Waukesha county presented his bill for the past year for $15,418.65. The county board allowed it at $14,479.24, the cost being a deduction of 5 cents a day for the boarding of tramps.

Ami Doty of Richland Center lost a thumb in a peculiar way. While leading a colt, he thoughtlessly allowed the rope halter to wind around his thumb. The animal became frightened and jerked away, tearing out the digit.

Pensions have been granted Wisconsin people as follows: Original—Frank A. Carlson, or Frank August, Apple River, Polk county; Michael Taney, Milwaukee; Thomas E. Cook, Janesville. Increase Mathias Washburn, Rice Lake, Barron county.

Maria Ricks, the window smasher, has appeared at La Crosse. She was examined and pronounced insane. She will be sent to Mendota. Maria Ricks is one of the most famous women in Wisconsin. Her mania is breaking windows. The authorities have fallen into the habit of passing her on to the next town to get rid of her, but she will now be taken care of for a time at least.

The way the 8-year-old king of Spain bows to his subjects when he receives their homage is said to be a sight for gods and men. The day has passed when Alphonso ran and hid his face in the queen regent's lap if a stranger looked at him. He now surveys the crowd on high occasions with the most nonchalant air, and then "bends his head with the polite indifference of an American heiress declining her fifth offer of a ducal coronet."—Westminster Gazette.

Captain McGiffen of the Chinese warship Chen Yuen writes that there are only two Chinese doctors to twenty ships and the entire imperial army of 300,000 men. This recalls the cynical observation of Li Hung Chang at the beginning of the war, that he had more men than money and was not willing to incur the expense of a medical corps.

Florida is one of the greatest of lake states, if the number of its lakes and lakelets entitle it to be so classed. It has a half score of considerable lakes, including Okachobee, with more than 600 square miles, and many scores of small lakes and ponds scattered over an area of forty or fifty miles wide and several hundred miles long.

When sugar is added to water the mixture does not freeze at several degrees below the freezing point. This enables bricklayers to continue at work when ordinary mortar would congeal.

Gov.-elect Morrill says that the reason woman suffrage was so badly beaten in Kansas was because Susan B. Anthony yoked it up with Populism.

Most of the ultra-fashionable veilings, whether of coarse or fine mesh, show widely scattered black chenille spots.

There is a parrot in the state of Mississippi known to be at least seventy years old. It speaks French and English, and swears in a jurgon which is said to be a mixture of both.

IMPORTANT MATTERS

Several Resolutions Adopted by the County Board of Supervisors.

They Want the City to Return Money to the County.

Kick Against Olio and Butterine Being Sold in This County—The Old Case Against Phil Frey Renewed—Other Measures.

Daily of Saturday.

At the session of the county board of supervisors held yesterday afternoon a number of measures of interest to the citizens of Racine city and county came up for consideration.

Supervisor Rowlands, of the town of Mt. Pleasant, offered the following resolution:

Whereas, There are a great many cases of arrest, trial and commitment under the city charter of the city of Racine and the costs thereof charged to the county by the sheriff for board, washing, etc. Therefore be it

Resolved, That the chairman of the board be and he is hereby authorized to take counsel on the matter and that in the event of his being advised that the city of Racine is liable for such costs, that he make demand of such city for the expense incurred and paid by the county and that if the same be refused said chairman be directed to request the district attorney to take such steps as he may deem proper to collect such expenses from said city to the use of the county. Also,

Resolved, That the chairman be directed to request the sheriff-elect to keep accounts of costs in cases of arrest under the statutes and under the charter of the city of Racine.

Action on the resolution was deferred until Saturday morning.

Supervisor Blake, of the town of Rochester, offered the following resolution, which will be of interest to farmers of Racine county:

Whereas, The manufacture and sale of olio and butterine in yellow color of the butter is calculated to deceive and defraud.

Whereas, These counterfeits are working great injury to the growing industry in our county and state and therefore be it

Resolved, That the use of every form of butter counterfeit or adulteration as an article of food in the county institutions over which this county board has jurisdiction is hereby prohibited.

The resolution was adopted.

Another matter that caused quite a stir at the meeting of the board on Dec. 18, 1893, was brought up. It was a report of the committee appointed to examine into the extra work done by the county clerk at that time. Below is the report of that committee:

Your committee appointed to inquire into the claim of County Clerk John Dixon for extra labor performed by him because of the neglect of his predecessor, Philip R. Frey, to keep a complete record of the business of his office, respectfully report that we find that ex-County Clerk Philip R. Frey neglected to keep any record whatever of the proceedings of the county board during the session of 1892.

He failed also to record in the cancellation book provided for that purpose the orders drawn during said session of the county board. He did not record the report of the asylum trustees for the year 1892. Neither did he file with the clerk of the circuit court a duplicate copy of the jury list for the year 1893.

We find also numerous other missions not mentioned in this report. We further find that the present clerk, John Dixon, has at the expense of much time and labor completed said records comprising 1717 folios.

We find further that the completion of said records was necessary and imperative but in no respect formed a part of the official duties of the present county clerk. We therefore recommend said county clerk be allowed the sum of 6 cents per folio for completing said records and that an order be drawn against the county for 727) that amount, said amount being $103.22.

We also find that the failure of ex-County Clerk Philip R. Frey to record the above named reports and proceedings was a gross neglect of his official duties and respectfully recommend that the district attorney be and he is hereby instructed to commence legal proceedings against said Philip R. Frey and his bondsmen for the recovery of the above amount.

At the time the report and recommendations were adopted.

It appears that no steps had been taken to collect the money from Mr. Frey, and John Owen, district attorney, was called in to explain matters. Mr. Owens did not remember ever having had his attention called to the report, but the committee were confident that they saw and got his opinion.

Considerable discussion ensued and the matter was finally left to the chairman of the board and district attorney, on motion of Supervisor Rowlands.

The finance committee reported and recommended that $204 be allowed Sheriff Beatty for the care of tramps at 50 cents each.

The resolution offered by Supervisor Ticknor a few days ago in regard to the Rochester bridge matter, came up and was adopted and the case will be argued before Judge Bailey of Eau Claire, Monday, to have the injunction modified so as to include only the Hoyt estate.

A resolution was passed instructing Purchasing Agent Joseph Fuhrman to place iron shelves in the office of clerk of the court.

At the session of the county board the following high compliment was paid to Justice Wentworth:

Your committee on justice and constables' accounts desire to testify to and commend the admirable manner in which Justice Wentworth's accounts have been made out, he having fully complied with the resolution of this board passed at their annual session of 1893, which means a saving of $120 to the county. We especially wish to commend his action in tramp cases where he calls but one witness the general rule being with other justices to call from one to three, or more even, where the defendant pleads guilty.

At the session of the county board this morning members of the board were allowed amounts due for their services.

A resolution of thanks was extended to Chairman Aldrich and County Clerk John Dixon.

A resolution in regard to allowing extras for the county superintendent of schools, adopted by the board yesterday, was recalled and laid upon the table.

There was a sort of chewing match in regard to the burning out of a grate at the county jail and brought forth the fact that Sheriff Beaty and Poor Agent Fuhrman did not agree very well. The matter was dropped and no one was blamed.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury,

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, O., by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by druggists, price 75 cts per bottle.

RIVALRY IN COBBLING.

Two Washington Avenue Dealers Engaged in a Merry War Over Half Soles.

In various parts of the city large signs are displayed in front of shoe stores bearing the inscription "Shoes Half-Soled While you Wait." The price is also attached which when the signs first made their appearance, was a uniform one of 50 cents. These signs have become more numerous and in consequence quite a rivalry has sprung up among the cobblers. They naturally got to cutting prices and the price fell from 50 cents down to 45 cents and 40 cents. But two enterprising Washington avenue shoe dealers who run shoe stores directly across the street from one another are both looking for the patronage of the people of that vicinity. In front of both stores large signs are displayed and each one has endeavored to place on his sign a lower price for half soles than his rival, until now one of them has come down to the bed rock price of 25 cents. As yet his rival has not met the slashing cut but his friends predict that he will not only meet the figure but will do the work for less money. Surely competition is the life of trade.

Rapid Growth of California Trees.

We have evidence in California that Redwood trees cut down sixty years ago have made sprouts which are new trees from 3 to 5 feet in diameter and from 100 to 150 feet high. It is the rapid growth of some of these trees which leads people to doubt their great age, but there seems to be no reason for doubting that the method of calculating by annual rings of wood is sound, and that the great age imputed to some of these trees has solid ground work to build on.—Meehan's Monthly.

Emperor William is like Oscar Wilde in that he knows a classic when he writes it. The imperial minister of public instruction has sent a note to the higher schools of the empire suggesting that William's "Song of Aegir" should be generally studied.

Evening brocaded gowns are trimmed with Valenciennes or point de Venise lace, fur, embroidered chiffon, etc.

Southward Ho!

FARMERS who are seeking to better themselves should go South! The Queen and Crescent Route offers a million acres of farms at $2.00 and $5.00 an acre, on easy terms; and monthly half-rate excursions to go and see for yourselves. No blizzards. No cold waves. Fine schools and churches. Hospitable people. Send for books and information to W. A. BECKLER, No'n Pass'r Agt., 111 Adams St., Chicago, Ill., or to W. C. Rinearson, G. P. A., Cincinnati, O.

Harper's Magazine

IN 1895.

The Simpletons, a new novel by Thomas Hardy will be begun in the December number, 1894, and continue to November, 1895. Whoever may be one's favorite among English novelists, it will be conceded by all critics that Thomas Hardy stands foremost as a master artist in fiction, and the Simpletons may be expected to arouse enthusiasm not inferior in degree to that which has marked Trilby—the most successful story of the year. Another leading feature will be the Personal recollections of Joan of Arc, by Sieur Louis de Conte, her page and secretary, under which guise the most popular of living American magazine writers will present the story of the Maid of Orleans. In the January number will appear a profusely illustrated paper on Charleston and the Carolinas, the first of a series of southern papers.

Northern Africa is attracting more attention than at any other time since it was the seat of empire. The next volume of Harper's magazine will contain four illustrated articles on this region, and three of them will depict the present life there. Julian Ralph will prepare for the magazine a series of eight stories, depicting typical phases of Chinese life and manners. Besides the long stories, there will begin in the January number the first chapters of a three part novelette, by Richard Harding Davis—the longest work yet attempted by the writer. Complete short stories by popular writers will continue to be a feature of the magazine.

Send for Illustrated Prospectus.

The volumes of the magazine begin with the numbers for June and December of each year. When no time is mentioned, subscriptions will begin with the number current at the time of receipt of order. Cloth cases for binding, 50 cents each—by mail postpaid. Title page and index sent on application.

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Harper's Weekly.

IN 1895.

HARPER'S WEEKLY is a pictorial history of the times. It presents every important event promptly, accurately and exhaustively in illustration and descriptive text of the highest order.

The manner in which, during 1894, it has treated the Chicago Railway Strike and the China-Japanese War, and the amount of light it was able to throw on Korea the instant attention was directed to that little known country, are examples of its almost boundless resources. JULIAN RALPH, the distinguished writer and correspondent, has been sent to the seat of war, and there joined by C. D. WELDON, the well known American artist, now for many years resident in Japan, who has been engaged to co-operate with Mr. RALPH in sending to HARPER'S WEEKLY exclusive information and illustration.

During 1895 every vital question will be discussed with vigor and without prejudice in the editorial columns, and also in special articles by the highest authorities in each department. Portraits of the men and women who are making history, and powerful and caustic political cartoons will continue to be characteristic features. This Busy World, with its keen and kindly comment on the lesser doings of the day, will remain a regular department.

FICTION. There will be two powerful serials, both handsomely illustrated—"THE RED COCKADE," a stirring romance of olden days by STANLEY J. WEYMAN, and a novel of New York, entitled "THE SON OF HIS FATHER," by BRANDER MATTHEWS—several novelettes and many short stories by popular writers.

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HARPER'S BAZAR.

IN 1895.

Elegant and exclusive designs for outdoor and indoor toilettes; drawn from Worth models by Sandoz and Chapuis, are an important feature. These appear every week, accompanied by minute descriptions and details. Our Paris letter, by Katharine de Forest, is a weekly transcript of the latest styles and caprices in the mode. Under the head of New York fashions, plain directions and full particulars are given as to shapes, fabrics, trimmings, and accessories of the costumes of well dressed women. Children's clothing receives practical attention. A fortnightly pattern-sheet supplement enables readers to cut and make their own gowns. The woman who takes Harper's Bazar is prepared for every occasion in life, ceremonious or informal, where beautiful dress is requisite.

An American serial, Doctor Warrick's Daughters, by Rebecca Harding Davis, a strong novel of American life, partly laid in Pennsylvania and partly in the far south, will occupy the last half of the year.

My lady nobody, an intensely exciting novel, by Maarten Maartens, author of "God's Fool," "The Greater Glory," etc., will begin the year.

Essays and social chats. To this department Spectator will continue her charming papers on "What We are Doing" in New York.

Answers to correspondents. Questions receive the personal attention of the editor, and are answered at the earliest possible date after their receipt.

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The undersigned having been restored to health by simple means, after suffering for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To those who desire it, he will cheerfully send (free of charge) a copy of the prescription used, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Catarrh, Bronchitis and all throat and lung Maladies. He hopes all sufferers will try his remedy, as it is invaluable. Those desiring the prescription, which will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing, will please address,
Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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TERESA.

By Captain O. A. CURTIS, U. S. A.

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"It is gone, and here comes the log," he said. "They must have dug underneath with their knives and sunk the stone."

"Yes, sir, and they're safe to move that breastwork up to the cabin door and make an end of us," said Cunningham.

"If there were two or three more stones in the way, sergeant, the delay might serve us until help arrives."

"Let's put them in the way, lieutenant."

"What do you mean?"

"If you and the padre will cover me with your rifles, I'll run out there and drop a couple of big stones in the way."

"All right, sergeant, and when you return I'll drop two more."

Explanations were made to the priest, and preparations were begun to carry out the plan. The sergeant replenished the fire on the roof and then selected from the loose rubbish which had been torn from the top of the chimney two good sized stones.

Removing his shoes, the sergeant, with the assistance of the lieutenant, raised the rocks into the hollow of his elbows, holding them firmly against his breast. The two others stood with their rifles in their hands at window and doorway and revolvers at their feet. At the word the sergeant started out at a rapid walk, setting his feet without noise and going nearly to the moving log. He dropped the stones, one before the other, about three yards part, without attracting the red men's attention, and regained the cabin without a shot being fired on either side.

Now it was the officer's turn. The same preparations were made in his case as in the sergeant's, and he selected stones of nearly the same weight. Feeling that he must not be outdone by his brave comrade, after leaving one stone in line with the other he took the last oven nearer than any had been placed. As he was about to drop it a loud yell of warning rang from the east side of the ravine, and an Indian looked over the log and fired his rifle.

The bullet struck the falling rock and sent a shower of stinging splinters into Raymer's face. He turned and fled, his face streaming with blood.

With the discharge of the Indian's weapon the priest and sergeant opened a rapid fusillade with their revolvers and successfully covered the retreat to the cabin. But all saw that they had taken their last chance at obstacle dropping.

Several terribly long hours had crept past since the party had seen Vic's plumy tail turn the butte on her errand to the valley, and judging by the time it had taken the Navajoes to bore a tunnel under their log and undermine the first sergeant's trigging stone it was estimated that two more hours must pass before the next three obstructions could be removed unless the foe took a more speedy method.

It was fully nine miles to camp, and the dog could easily reach there in an hour. If she had arrived, help must be on the way. But if she had been killed by the besiegers before she reached the north end of the butte or had been torn in pieces by the gray wolves!

Should the log once reach the cabin, although no one gave utterance to the thought, all knew that no one would survive the struggle. The men resolved that the price of their lives should be dear to the enemy.

While the defenders stood silently at their posts watching the relentless rolling of the log or its silent waiting while the obstructing stones were being undermined, speculating in no very hopeful vein over these probabilities, there came a scratch at the eastern door. As the men gazed at each other in the dim light reflected down the chimney, startled by the unexpected sound, the scratch was repeated, accompanied by a whine and low bark.

The bullet struck the falling rock.

"God bless us, lieutenant, it's Vic come back!" exclaimed the sergeant, springing to the door and opening it.

In walked Vic, and approaching Raymer she dropped a stick at his feet and began capering about the room, licking the hands and faces of every one. The sisters embraced and fondled her, weeping tears of joy upon her neck, and the young lady uttered musical and endearing expressions in Spanish, for which English has no equivalent. All seemed for the moment to forget that even if help was on the way it could not have come on the fleet feet of this gentle pet.

It was some minutes before the lieutenant secured the setter and quieted her so that her collar could be examined for the expected reply from the valleys. When secured, Raymer climbed half way up the chimney to read it by the roof fire. It was written in the following words:

CAMP AT LOS VALLES GRANDES, Oct. —, 1864.

LIEUTENANT—Message received. Corporal Coffey and eight of the best runners in the company leave here at 10:15 p. m.
JAMES MULLIGAN,
Sergeant Company F, —th Infantry.

"Come here, little doggie," said Sergeant Cunningham. "If we get out of this hobble, the company shall buy a silver collar for you."

"And I," said a voice in the corner, "will add a medal of honor to be attached to it."

"I wonder who that mysterious maiden in the corner can be?" thought Raymer. "Priest and sisters do not intend I shall know her evidently. If her face is as fair as her voice is sweet, she must be beautiful. She speaks English without a flaw, and something in her voice seems familiar. I cannot imagine how such a person as she seems to be can be on the way from Jemez to Pena Blanca."

"If the detail marches at the regulation gait of three miles an hour," observed the lieutenant aloud, "it should be here at a quarter past 3, and it is now a quarter of 12."

"The men will do much better than that, sir," said the sergeant, "if they keep on the road. The trouble will be in sticking to the trail. They have never been this way."

"As the intersection of this trail and the other is not far from here," said Raymer, "we will take a shot at that log once a minute from now on, and the sound may attract our friends."

Firing was begun at once, the rifles being aimed at the under side of the log, where it touched the earth. All felt confident that this would send some gravel into the eyes of the rollers, if it did no other damage.

The second stone dropped by the defenders was undermined and sunk, and the log had paused at the third, less than a hundred yards away. As it came on Sergeant Cunningham, who had gone up the chimney to replenish the fire, said he could see the prostrate bodies of two warriors revealed beyond—good evidence that both his and the padre's shots had proved fatal. If the next two stones should be removed as rapidly as the others, all feared the Indians would reach the cabin before the rescuing party arrived.

The time, marked by the periodical shots at the log, dragged wearily on when measured by their anxiety for the appearance of the rescuing detail, but flew when they watched the unrelaxing persistency with which the enemy moved toward the cabin. The hopes raised by Vic's return were already weighted with the certainty of their fate should the soldiers arrive too late.

Knowing nothing of the use to which Raymer had put his dog, the Navajoes looked upon the occupants of the cabin as sure prey and were probably in no haste to reach them. It was in their nature to prolong the visions of a cruel fate in the minds of their intended victims.

The third stone disappeared, and the log moved with a louder grating over the gravelly soil to the last obstacle, about 30 yards away, and stopped.

"I think, lieutenant," said Cunningham, "I could hit those legs now from the top of the chimney."

"All right, sergeant. Go up and try," replied Raymer. "A redskin with a broken leg can do us as little injury as one with a broken head."

The words were hardly spoken and the sergeant had barely reached the fireplace when, as if anticipating this movement, two figures leaped over the end of the log nearest the perpendicular rock, ran to the corner formed by the cabin and wall, and by the aid of the dovetailed ends of the logs climbed quickly to the roof, the shots of the priest and lieutenant having no effect. Instantly every Indian broke into a warwhoop. From behind the log, from the roof and from the forest to the east of the ravine it came and chilled the blood of the whites.

As if the movement had been previously planned, the two warriors on the roof began at once to throw and sweep the brands and coals of the bonfire down the chimney, where they rolled over the floor, mingling with the scattered straw and pine plumes. A blanket was thrown over the top of the chimney to prevent a draft, and, the besieged having closed doors and windows, the interior was soon filled with stifling smoke.

CHAPTER IV.

The horses, frightened by the coals running between their feet and scorched by the burning hay, plunged frantically about, endangering the limbs of the men and women and adding to the din of the whooping red men. The eyes of all were smarting painfully, and they felt themselves strangling and choking in the thick and poisonous atmosphere.

To remain in the house was to be burned alive or killed by the plunging animals. To leave it was to perish perhaps in a still more horrible manner. Just as Raymer and his companions were on the brink of despair the clear, musical voice of the young lady rang out:

"They are here—the soldiers! Hark! Hark!"

Ping, ping, ping, ping, ping! They heard the sound of rifle shots. The war-whoops ceased and were followed by a good, honest cheer. Was there ever sweeter music?

The blanket was quickly snatched from the chimney top, and two thuds on the east side of the cabin showed the Indians had left the roof. A general scurrying of feet and other thuds down the perpendicular bank to the spring showed the besiegers were in full retreat.

Doors were flung open, the rescuing party rushed in, and before a greeting was said feet and butts of muskets were sweeping brands, coals and burning straw into the fireplace, and the roaring draft was fast clearing the air.

There was joy all around and a cordial shaking of hands. Snatched from the jaws of a cruel death, the rescued were exuberant in their sense of relief. The horses were led outside and picketed, and the men looked about to see what casualties had befallen the Indians. Only four had been killed—two by the defenders and two by the rescuers. There were evidences that some had been wounded and escaped. A fire was kindled on the open space, a guard posted and the cabin given up to the sisters and their charge. A lunch was prepared and eaten, and after an exchange of adventures the soldiers and priest wrapped themselves in their blankets and went to sleep.

At daybreak the lieutenant and his men ate a cold breakfast and made preparations for a return march to the valleys. Padre Gutierrez and the women also made ready, and all took the trail together.

About a mile north of the butte the trail forked, one to the right going to the town of Pena Blanca on the Rio Grande. At this point Padre Gutierrez and the two sisters took leave of the lieutenant and sergeant, with many thanks for the protection they had received and generous commendation of their soldierly bravery. The priest declared his intention to take an early opportunity to visit the valley and urged Raymer to come often to his house at Jemez.

During this exchange of courtesies the young lady, still closely veiled and shawled, sat on her pony a considerable distance away. When her companions joined her and all were riding away, Vic began behaving in a curious manner. She would run after her master, leap and circle about him for a moment, then dash after the departing Mexicans, leap and circle about the young lady and then return to her master. This she did again and again, the lieutenant halting to watch her.

When the Mexicans had reached the crest of an ascent and their features were still plainly visible, Vic being now with them, the girl slipped out of her saddle, throw back her veil, and stooping took the dog in her arms and pressed her face against the animal's. In rising again the shawl fell away, and Raymer recognized Teresa Valencia.

As he gazed, lost in wonderment at this revelation, Padre Gutierrez sprang to the ground, assisted the young lady to remount and hurried her away. Not one of the four again looked back, and shortly afterward Vic joined her master, appearing dejected and disappointed. Raymer urged his horse into a gallop and overtook the detachment.

"Well," thought he, "if the old saw, 'Love me, love my dog,' could be transposed into 'Love my dog, love me,' I might have reason to congratulate myself on some of the incidents of this trip to Jemez."

The lieutenant's party reached camp at noon and the detail from Jemez a little later. After a few days' rest the old routine was resumed, the time being spent in scouting, hunting, fishing, watching Indians and the cutting and hauling of fuel for the fires during the coming winter.

In this duty the young officer had seen the leaves turn from green to brown and yellow, fall to the earth and whirl through the valley, driven by the autumn wind. He had seen the green surface of the broad basin ripen and bleach and the mountain slopes and ravines open more plainly to view, the evergreen trees appearing more dense and dark as their deciduous companions were stripped of their foliage.

Fall had passed and December was in its last week when the lieutenant one evening sat by his fire reading the periodicals which the cavalry expressmen had brought a few hours before. He was alone, for his companion, Vic, had been lent to his friend Reed and sent to Santa Fe to accompany him on a hunting trip. He was about to light a candle when his attention was attracted by running footsteps, followed by a sharp tattoo on his door. To his "Come in!" First Sergeant Cunningham entered, removed his cap and stood at an attention.

"What is it, sergeant?" asked Raymer.

"There is a Mexican boy outside wants to see the commanding officer," answered the sergeant.

"Bring him in."

"That's not so easy, sir. His leg is broken, and he appears to be badly cut up in other ways. He fell from his pony as he entered the parade."

"I'll go to him, sergeant," said the lieutenant, rising and throwing on his cape. "Has he said anything?"

"Nothing, except that he wants to see el comandante immediatamente."

The sergeant led the way to the first cabin to the left, occupied by himself as quarters and orderly room. Before the entrance stood a small, wiry mustang, with saddle and bridle of Mexican pattern, and upon the ground, resting on a soldier's mattress and pillow, lay a boy of about 16 years. He was nearly as dark as an Indian, and his glossy black hair fell low over his shoulders. His dress was made up of buckskin and coarse flannel, and a sorry felt hat covered his head. Dirty russet leather botas, or gaiters, protected his calves. The left leg of his trousers had been slit down the thigh by an intelligent looking soldier who knelt by his side skillfully adjusting a ligature and compress above a ragged gunshot wound.

"El comandante?" asked the boy as the lieutenant approached and the men opened a way for him.

"Yes; I am the commandant," replied Raymer in Spanish. "How came you here in this condition?"

"Quick—don't delay! Las senoras and three attendants are shut up in a hunter's lodge by a band of Navajoes three leagues from here on the Abiqui trail!"

"The cabin at Los Ojos Frios?"

"The same, senor."

"How long can they hold out?"

"Quien sabe—perhaps an hour, perhaps more; perhaps they are dead now! Never mind me. My life is nothing. Save my dear mistress!"

"Sergeant Cunningham," said the lieutenant, turning to the first sergeant, "detail 20 men with three days' rations and 40 rounds for immediate duty. Saddle and bridle the horses and lead and swing mules and pack the two wheelers. Give the Mexican boy's mustang a feed of corn and let him be eating while we are getting ready. We shall need him. Select good horsemen and marksmen for the mounted party." Then, turning to the soldier who waited upon him, he added: "Cain, get my horse ready, with my arms and field-glass, and tell Sergeant Cunningham to include you in the number of mounted men. You can ride the Mexican pony."

The wounded boy was then taken into a vacant cabin that had been used from time to time as a sickroom, and an examination of the wound was made by the soldier that had stanched the flow of blood. The examination revealed a compound fracture of the thigh, the femur being splintered and the flesh lacerated by a bullet.

"Looks bad, doesn't it, Mason?" the officer inquired.

"It does indeed, sir," replied Mason. "I think if we had a surgeon here it would be a case for amputation. A compound fracture, as the lieutenant knows, is a difficult thing to treat, even with the best surgical appliances. Pyæmia is to be feared."

In rising again the shawl fell away.

"It may prove fortunate for the boy that we have no surgeon," said the lieutenant. "Do the best you can for him. Do you speak Spanish?"

"Not well, sir."

"Then I will tell the first sergeant to detail Richards as an assistant. He is a good nurse, and he can interpret for you." Turning to the boy, Raymer asked:

"What is your name?"

"Ramon Vaca of Albuquerque, senor."

"Well, Ramon, keep up a good heart. Mason was for a long time in a hospital in the field in the east and has a good, practical knowledge of surgery. He will do all that is possible to make you well again in time."

"Thank the senor teniente. I will try to be patient, but don't delay to go to the help of las senoras in the mountains. Help them quickly, or it will be too late."

"We shall be off in a few moments. Goodby!" and taking the wounded boy's hand for an instant Raymer went out to oversee the preparations for the march.

In the army men are accustomed to sudden surprises, and they learn to act promptly in emergencies. Consequently in a little time four of the mules were made ready for riding, and two soldiers skilled in packing were filling the pack saddles of the other two with rations, ammunition, cooking utensils and other necessary articles. The two broncbos mentioned in a previous chapter as kept for emergent service and the boy's pony were ready to be mounted.

Telling Sergeant Mulligan to follow as rapidly as possible with the pack animals and the 12 men on foot, Lieutenant Raymer and seven mounted men started at a rapid pace on the Abiqui trail. As the soldiers passed round the headland into the northern half of the valley they saw the shadows cast by the western range were creeping fast up the forest clad slopes of the valley and the middle basin already deepening into darkness.

A flock of ducks nestling in the reeds by the brookside, alarmed by the galloping column, fluttered noisily across the stream; a hare leaped out of a tuft of grass and disappeared in the gloom, while a coyote, disappointed at the loss of a dainty morsel, slunk sullenly away into the same screening obscurity.

A star gleamed here and there in the sky when the detachment reached the northern limit and plunged into the heavy pine timber, the shadows of which nearly hid the path from view. The trees stood so near together that the trail made frequent turns between the trunks and rose and fell over the undulating and gradually ascending ground, making it impossible to proceed much faster than a walk.

The soughing of the wind in the pines added gloom to the night. In the forest "the voices of the night" were unlike those of the open valley. There were mutterings and whisperings, sighs and groans, clackings and chatterings and scampering of feet, suggestive of the supernatural, but caused by the moving foliage and branches or disturbed animal life.

The darkness increased as the distance to Los Ojos Frios dessenced, and the foliage became so dense that Raymer could distinguish no objects beyond his horse's head. Depending upon the animal's better vision or instinct to keep the trail, he rode on, followed closely by the men, when suddenly his horse stopped short and became so restive that it was with great difficulty he could be controlled. Turning to the men, the lieutenant commanded:

"Halt! Dismount! Hold your animals as still as possible and listen!"

With the silence of the marching party there broke upon the stillness the sound of scampering footsteps, moving to the right and left, accompanied by the rustling and crackling of dry twigs and leaves. After the sound had ceased there arose the unmistakable chorus of the gray wolf. With this positive evidence that something had frightened the horses and mules—for all had become restive—Raymer ordered Cain to light a pile of dry pine spines and twigs, with which the ground was covered.

A fire was quickly kindled, and when the officer's eyes became accustomed to the light he peered into the darkness and saw an object lying across the path a few rods in advance. What it was he could not make out, but he determined to ascertain its character.

A few moments later splinters cut from dead trunks of the pitch pine were blazing in the hands of the lieutenant and three of the men advancing to examine the object in the road. It proved to be a horse lying across the trail. It was dead and much lacerated by the teeth of wolves. The body was still warm, and a Mexican saddle and bridle attached to it indicated the nationality of the missing rider. The wolves, grouped at a safe distance on each side of the trail, now and then broke into a chorus of howls and snarls, accompanied by a fierce snapping of jaws.

"Corporal Coffey, have you any idea where we are?" asked the lieutenant of a soldier who stood by his side holding a torch.

"I think, sir, from the sharp turn we made a few rods back, that we have passed 'seven mile pine.'"

"Then we are still three miles from the springs. Go back to the head, corporal, and see if you are right. You know the tree?"

"Yes, sir. It has a cross cut on the west side, and a sandstone bowlder leans against the opposite side."

"That is right. While you are gone I will look for the rider of this horse."

The corporal went back, while the officer and a soldier continued in the opposite direction. A few steps brought Raymer to the body of a man lying dead in the road. His dress, features and complexion were Mexican. An arrow wound in the back had caused his death. His arms, ammunition and a large parcel enveloped in a blanket still remained intact. He had evidently been wounded some distance from where he fell, and his enemies, thinking him unhurt, had not pursued.

Upon examination the bundle was found to contain food, tobacco and a rich silver inlaid mahogany jewel case. Opening the case, Raymer was astonished to find a rosary of gold and jet and a Maltese cross of Mexican filigree—exact duplicates of the ornaments worn by Dona Teresa when he first saw her at the windows of the governor's palace in Santa Fe. In another compartment were rings, bracelets and other ornaments, richly set with gems. No initial, monogram or device by which the owner could be identified was found on the casket or its contents.

Raymer examined the features of the dead Mexican more closely. He was undoubtedly a grise and bore no resemblance to the caballero whom the wagoner punished in Santa Fe.

The thought had flashed through Raymer's mind at sight of the trinkets that Teresa might be one of the ladies shut up by the Navajoes in the cabins at Los Ojos Frios. A portion of it was either hers or exact duplicates of hers. Of this there could be no doubt.

It was by no means impossible that Miss Valencia might have been visiting relatives in the rio ariba. That such journeys were not unusual in New Mexico had been proved by his adventure on the Jemez trail in October. The possibility of again meeting her renewed hopes he had in vain been attempting to banish and aroused a resolution which lent new tension to nerves and muscles, preparing him for any struggle necessary to rescue the girl whose image filled his thoughts. Closing the box, he returned to his horse and deposited the treasure in a pouch attached to his saddle.

Directing the men to throw the end of the lariat over the limb of a tree, that the body of the Mexican might be drawn above the reach of the wolves, and receiving the report of the returning corporal that the halt had been made at "seven mile pine," Raymer ordered the torches to be extinguished and the march resumed.

The moon was just clearing the eastern mountains, and its rays, filtering through the screening foliage, made the trail visible once more and permitted the gait of the animals to be greatly increased.

Half an hour later the detachment reached the border of a level opening consisting of about a dozen acres. On the farther side were the cabins in which the women and their attendants were reported as being besieged by a small band of Indians. While yet a considerable distance from the edge of the opening a halt was made, and the lieutenant advanced alone and on foot to make an observation.

All was still. Not a hostile sound broke the silence of the night. If the Navajoes were still there, they must be in ambush awaiting the approach of the soldiers, or else, as seemed more probable to Raymer, they had overcome the Mexicans and left. The finding of the dead man in the trail was good evidence that the travelers had left the cabins, but how?

A terrible dread seized Raymer as this thought took shape. The familiar jewelry in his possession suggested that Dona Teresa was one of the prisoners at the springs. If she had been there and was not there now, she must be captive or dead. His knowledge of the horrible atrocities perpetrated upon captive white women by the Navajoes made the thought almost maddening.

The lieutenant reached the border of the forest, and placing himself behind some low bushes looked across the opening toward the two gray adobe cabins, but saw no signs of life. With impatient fingers he disengaged his fieldglass from its case and adjusted the focus. He swept the whole northern limit of the interval, including the cabins, without seeing an Indian. He removed the glass from his eyes and stood gazing at the silent, moonlit scene. Suddenly he started. A figure had risen on the roof of the cabin to the left—another—two more—a fifth and—last! Using his glass again, he saw they were Indians, half concealed by the walls which rose like a parapet two feet above the flat, earth covered roof. They were stooping and busy with something on their laps. Watching them closely, he made out that they were digging a hole in the roof.

This evidence that las senoras were still prisoners in great danger caused Raymer's heart to bound with joy and a resolve to rescue them. He did not doubt the result. Success in his former contests with the red man had given him confidence in himself and his comrades. He turned his glass once more along the border of the opening, and looking more closely than before discovered, directly opposite, a party of men and horses concealed in the wood.

Presently a flame lit up the painted faces on the cabin. They had ceased to dig and were grouped together, holding bundles of something in their hands. They held something in the flame, and its volume increased a hundredfold. They were lighting billets of pitch pine! Yes, they were at their old game—dropping the blazing brands into the interior! Something must be done, and that quickly.

"Corporal Coffey, Clary, Evans, Sattler!" called the officer in a stage whisper, "come this way! Stand on my right in line and take aim at those rascals on the roof. Fire when I do."

Four of the oldest soldiers of the company passed the reins of their animals to their comrades and advanced softly to the point indicated. The click of five locks was heard, and at the same moment the Indians on the roof broke out in a blood curdling warwhoop in which they were promptly joined by the main body in the wood. The five savages on the roof were plainly visible.

"Now, corporal," said the lieutenant, "you take the tallest fellow. Clary the shortest, Sattler the one with his shoulders bare, Evans the one sitting on the wall, and I will take the one with the three feathers. Ready! Aim! Fire!"

At the simultaneous discharge the Indian sitting on the wall toppled backward and fell to the earth never to stir again. A subsequent inspection of the roof showed that two others had been killed, and the trailing blood to the rear wall proved that the rest had been wounded.

Immediately upon the discharge of the rifles the door of the cabin was opened, the fiery brands were thrown out, and the door closed again. The Indians in the wood were seen to mount in hot haste and disappear. "Raymer waited a few moments, during which Sergeant Mulligan and the foot party arrived. Making some dispositions to guard against surprise, he crossed the opening to the cabins. Halting a few yards away, he called, "Hello!"

"Who is it?" asked a man's voice in Spanish.

"Friends—soldiers from the great valleys!"

The door was opened, and two men ran out into the moonlight.

"Are the ladies safe?" asked Raymer.

"There is but one. She is safe, praise the Virgin!"

"Your messenger, Ramon Vaca, said there were two ladies and three men."

"There was but one lady and her maid. When we arrived here, Jose Valdez and the maid went into the other cabin with the animals. Some time in the night they ran away, and we saw them pursued into the forest by los barbaros."

"They were mounted, of course?"

"Si, senor, they took the best horses."

"Was the man's horse a pinto branded 'T. V.?'"

"The same, senor."

"Horse and rider lie dead in the wood."

"Valgame Dios! Where is Juana?"

"Quien sabe? We saw nothing of her. She must be a captive of the Indians."

"Pobrecita Juanita! She has paid dearly for going with that rascal Jose."

An examination of the packs showed that the runaways had robbed their mistress of her jewelry and other property. During the examination Raymer learned all the particulars concerning the events of the day.

The Mexican party originally consisted of two old ladies, a maidservant and an escort of three men and a boy. They were journeying from Abiqui to Jemez by way of Los Valles Grandes. All were mounted on horses, and their luggage was borne on three pack mules. When the party reached a small hamlet a league north of Los Ojos Frios, one of the ladies fell sick and was left there.

The journey being resumed, the travelers were approaching the cabins at the springs when a band of Navajoes attempted to cut them off. By a vigorous use of spur and whip the Mexicans succeeded in reaching the cabins without receiving a shot. They then sent Ramon Vaca to the camp in the valleys for aid. They saw him disappear in the forest beyond the opening, followed by two Indians. As the two pursuers soon returned trophyless, the Mexicans supposed the boy had accomplished his errand. Not long afterward Jose and Juana made a dash for the great valley's trail and appeared to have escaped without injury.

Then the siege began. Bullets were fired through doors and window shutters, but without effect. The house, being built of adobe, with earthen roof and chimneyless, was literally fireproof. Its only vulnerable points were at the door and windows, and these could not be approached without exposing the besiegers to the fire of the besieged. After a long lull in the firing the occupants of the main cabin were startled by hearing a tramping upon the roof, followed by digging.

Had these hunting lodges possessed chimneys the savages could have thrown their brands and leaves down them and by covering the tops with blankets smoked out the occupants. But to accomplish this they were obliged to dig a hole in the roof. The smoke had become sufficiently suffocating to greatly distress the Mexicans when the soldiers fired. The sudden cessation of the warwhoop, the thud of a falling body and the descent from the roof proved that friends were near.

The moon was now well up in the sky, and surrounding objects were plainly visible. Raymer told the Mexicans to get ready to accompany him to camp, and in a short time they appeared with their pack and saddle animals ready for the road. A woman, clad in black, her face concealed in a hood, mantle and veil, walked feebly out of the cabin, leaning upon the arm of an attendant and apparently bowed by the weight of years. She was speaking to him in a low voice, and at the conclusion of her remarks he turned to the lieutenant and said, "La Senora Vieja wants to know if you found any of her property on the body of the rascal Jose?"

"Yes, senora; I found this casket," replied Raymer, offering her the box which he had taken from his saddlebag. The old woman made a gesture to the man beside her to receive it, at the same time murmuring something too low for any one else to hear. When she had finished, the man said, "La Senora Vieja returns her thanks."

The frequent repetition of La Senora Vieja—the Spanish for old lady—struck the lieutenant as odd, but reflecting that it might be a custom of the class to which the lady's attendants belonged he dismissed the matter from his mind and gave his attention to preparations for the return march. The column then left the cold springs and entered the wood.

The moonlight enabled the party to keep the road without difficulty and make good progress. At the place where Raymer had caused the body of the "rascal Jose" to be suspended in a tree a halt was made long enough to lower and bind it to the back of a mule, that it might be taken to camp for burial.

Arrived in camp, the lieutenant first proceeded to make the lady comfortable for the remaining hours of the night. He offered her the use of his own cabin, intending to move into the unused kitchen before referred to, but la senora positively refused to accept the courtesy and asked through her spokesman if there was not a more retired cabin which she could have, or could she have a tent pitched a short distance from the parade. Raymer replied that he could not consent to her using a tent; that his quarters were at her service, but if she would persist in refusing them he would fit up the other cabin for her use. This was finally agreed to, and soon the little cabin was carpeted with blankets, and a bright fire blazed in the fireplace. The windows were curtained, a bedstead, with mattress, pillows and linen from the hospital stores, was set up and the luggage taken in. The Mexican escort built a fire a short distance before the door, and after caring for their animals and making them secure for the night curled up in their blankets before the warm blaze and were quickly asleep.

Lieutenant Raymer, after seeing to the preparations for the entertainment of his guest, divested himself of his arms and marching gear and went to the cabin where the wounded boy had been placed. He found him asleep, with Mason in attendance. The soldier reported that he had set his patient's leg satisfactorily, but that the lad had been restless until the return of the rescuing party. When he heard of its arrival and that the lady was safe, he sank into a quiet sleep. He was exceedingly weak from the loss of blood. But Mason was not very hopeful of the boy's recovery, fearing his limited knowledge of surgery and medicine would avail little if the case proved complicated. The lieutenant assured him that he had confidence in his skill as nurse and thought he was doing all that could be done under the circumstances. He made a few suggestions and returned to his quarters.

Walking along the path to his door, he noticed thick clouds were gathering in the northwest and a decided chill in the air. He entered his cabin, and seating himself before his hearth raked a few coals out of the ashes and placed a couple of pine knots upon them. A flame burst forth that bathed the room in a flood of light. He sat there a long time reflecting upon the happenings of the night.

His hopes had been fulfilled and disappointed. The expedition to Los Ojos Frios had resulted in success, so far as the defeat of the Indians and the rescue of the imprisoned Mexicans were concerned. But that other hope, born of the discovery of the jewelry on the body of the dead thief, a hope that had grown with every heartbeat as he neared the location of the cabins—that hope had been dispelled utterly, and he felt that there was nothing to be done but to dismiss it forever. It was a dream never to be realized.

He confessed to bitter disappointment and found a bitter pleasure in dwelling upon what his hopes had been. He took from the table the missal which had fallen from the Valencia ambulance in Santa Fe, turned its leaves listlessly for a few moments, laid it aside and went to bed, burdened with the unpleasant reflection that the projected union of the houses of Ortega and Valencia was inevitable.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Soot Water For Plants.

Soot water, made from the soot of wood fires, is said to be an excellent fertilizer of house or outdoor plants. The soot should be brushed down from the chimneys with a long handled brush, gathered into a quart bag and soaked in rainwater overnight. The water, black as ink, will be ready for use the next morning. To use about house plants it should be considerably diluted. It has a tendency to bake the soil and can easily be too strong for the little amount of earth in window box or pot. It is a perfect destroyer of insects and worms that sometimes infest house plants and may be used in such cases once or twice a week until they disappear.—New York Times.

Enormous Evaporation Figures.

An average of five feet of water is estimated to fall annually over the whole of the earth's surface. Assuming that condensation takes place at an average height of 3,000 feet, the force of evaporation necessary to supply moisture for such a prodigious rainfall must be equal to the lifting of 322,000,000 pounds of water 3,000 feet every minute, day and night, during the entire year. To supply this enormous amount of moisture a stratum of the entire ocean surface of the globe not less than 7½ feet thick must be taken up by the clouds and returned to earth once each 365 days.—

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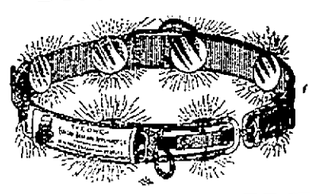

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WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1894.

No Political Tandem.

The Wharton Barker plan is to drive protection and free coinage tandem. He would have it so that owners of silver bullion will be able to take it to the mint and the government pay him $1.12½ in gold for every $1 worth of bullion. The guarantee that parity of silver with gold to be given. His terms are as follows:

(1) That the United States shall admit silver bullion from American mines to the coinage in its mints upon the payment by the owner of a seignoirage absorbing three-fourths of the difference between the market (London) price of the bullion and its value when coined.

(2) That foreign silver shall be admitted only for coinage purposes, at a seigniorage absorbing all of the difference between the market (London) price and its value when coined.

By what process of reason this is deduced is not stated. The admission of Mr. Barker that there is any difference at all between silver and gold is fatal to his proposition. Either the free coinage silver men are right in demanding the coinage of their silver on equal terms with gold or they are wrong. The admission of any difference as Mr. Barker admits is fatal. Free coinage is right in itself or else all wrong. The Republican party hold it is all wrong and so do many in the Democratic party. But the Republican party will agree to free coinage provided an international agreement is reached.

The Sixth Sense.

The Countess Wachtmeister says that the future man will have a sixth sense. This will be almost superfluous if his wife has to do the voting.—(Witty item.)

Of course this is humorous and really is pointed. This sixth sense that man is to have will though, be wielded in a number of ways. It will enable politicians to steer their way across the path of a great political cyclone, and will enable wide awake citizens to foretell how the wind will blow any on particular day. This sixth sense will be a sense that will result in the bestowal of common sense upon large numbers in the community who are lacking in this needed article. But if it is true that the woman out in the free suffrage states displayed an wholly unexpected opposition to voting the same way as the man of the house, then this sixth sense will be really necessary in order how to discover the bent of the female voting mind.

The real ruler of New York City today, thinks the Interior, a leading Presbyterian paper, is Dr. Parkhurst. It says: "Parkhurst's very name is a terror to evildoers in the city which by his heroic efforts is once more clothed with respect in the opinion of the honest man, and he is today virtually New York's ruler. Such an example brings hope and encouragement in every great city striving to free itself from immemorial vice, and already in every large city are springing up able lieutenants who look to Dr. Parkhurst as chief in the grand cause of reform and human progress. Awakened Chicago is responding to awakened New York. Detroit, too, has caught the spirit, and thus the grand work moves triumphantly on. All honor to Dr. Parkhurst, New York's "model citizen" and the nation's most heroic man!

The fearful damage done to our commercial and manufacturing interests during Cleveland's regime is not to be repaired in a week or month. The Republican party will do its part, and the fact that the Democratic party is staid is its destructive course is certainly a substantial benefit. The fire is out, so to speak. Now to restore the building.

Free trade England catches it sometimes. Here is an item showing the effects of the bad business: "At a recent civil service competition for the position of sorter in the English postoffice, with a maximum pay of $9 a week, there were 608 female candidates to fill ten vacancies.

Wisconsin's official vote is in. As has been the case all along, the plurality holds out well. The plurality for Upham is 54,307; for Bensch, 61,259; for Casson, 60,156; for Petersen, 60,391; Emory, 59,726; for McKenzie, 56,095; for Fricke, 56,903.

Senator Brice says hard times in 1892 was the cause of the defeat of Harrison. This is not true, and the people will now at once, as it were, be awful glad to get back the good 1892 times.

The eruption of the people on Nov. 6 has been followed by an eruption of nature out in Washington. Mt. Ranier or Tacoma, is now smoking vigorously and evidently enjoying it.

The Minneapolis Journal observes that: "The harmony between Cleveland and Carlisle seems to be the result of compulsory arbitration by Grover."

Ex-Speaker Reed says the victory was won by protection. The people will agree with him.

Chicago Republicans are to push the election boodlers and punish the guilty ones.

Stephen B. Elkins will be the next United States senator from West Virginia.

Wisconsin cast the largest vote at the last election ever cast in its history.

China now implores Japan to put up its little hatchet and cease operations.

The Davy Crockett's Plan.

The management of the government finances, which for some time have been conducted upon the principle of taking out of one pocket and putting in the other, has been severely criticized by friend and foe. The issues of the two lots of $50,000,000 bonds within a year, by the Democratic administration, has been made upon the pretense that a certain section in the 1879 resumption law was all the needed authority, but the truth is that those bonds are raised for the real purpose of furnishing money to run the government.

The process is simple, and the administration should have sense enough to either sell the bonds strictly in Europe or else see to it that the investors don't draw out the treasury gold with one hand and with the other pay it back for the new bonds. The New York Herald compares the methods employed with the Davy Crockett's coon skin story. It says:

"Our present method of replenishing the treasury with gold suggests the story of Davy Crockett's coon skin. Peltries were a circulating medium in the backwoods, and Davy at the loghouse tavern paid for the drinks with the fur of a coon which had been the sole reward of his prowess with a rifle that day. The bartender threw the peltry under the rude counter, and Davy recovering it through an interstice in the logs tendered it in payment for another "round," and repeated the trick until he and his competators had drained the barrel, and the puzzled proprietor discovered that as a result of the prosperous trade he had been doing he had nothing on hand but the same old coon skin. Last February when the treasury reserve ran low it was replenished by the sale of fifty million of new government 5 per cent. bonds for gold the proceeds amounting to upwards of $58,000,000, as the bonds commanded a high premium. That was all very well so far as it all went, but the people who had paid in their gold saw a hole through which they could surreptitiously pull it out again. This was the obligation of the treasury and its branches to deliver gold in redemption of legal tenders when presented in sums of $50 or more. Through this hole all the gold received for the bonds was soon drawn out of the treasury again and its present owners stand ready to repeat the trick by paying it over the counter once more for the new issue of government bonds. Given a continuance of existing conditions and this same $60,000,000 gold could be used as often as Davy Crockett's peltry and after the government had issued a thousand millions of bonds the treasury would have nothing but the same old gold reserve with which it started."

Some time last summer President Cleveland ordered out government troops to suppress disorder and rioting at Chicago and various points in the country. Those same railroads whose lines were practically closed for days and whose property was molested and even destroyed, are now violating the plainest provisions of the inter state law, but President Cleveland says never a word. The case of the Santa Fee is in point. Here is an instance when millions of dollars have been paid out by the officials of the road in rebates contrary to the law, to the detriment of the shippers not so favored as the stockholders. But a pretense will be made by the government to do anything, as the indicted officials so far have bested the government right along.

By the way J. W. Reinhart, president of this Santa Fe road, is one of the indicted officials for illegal doings, but he is excellently taken care of by President Cleveland's administration, having some time been employed in concocting a new system of bookkeeping for the treasury department at a salary of $25,000 per year. The new system was put in force with the result the safeguards against frauds were taken away and the treasury affairs are plunged in confusion and the old system will have to be restored. The New York Times comments on this Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe open violation of law and well says: "The theory that the payment of rebates on railroad freights can not be prevented or avoided is zealously espoused by a great many railroad men, and yet a federal law explicitly prohibits such payments. That law should be enforced rigidly and impartially or it should be repealed. The trial of the Atchison offenders will show whether it is possible to vindicate the law."

Governor-Elect Upham received the enormous plurality of 56,000. The small difference between his vote and some of the others is accounted for in the reeking falsehoods of the Democratic press and speakers, which influenced more or less votes. The Milwaukee Sentinel takes up the matter and says: "If a 'weak' candidate for governor can carry Wisconsin by approximately 60,000 plurality, it would be interesting to have the political experts take Chairman Wall's auto-election information and estimate what would have happened if the Republicans had had a 'strong' man like Gov. Peck running on his personal popularity and the Republican ticket at the same time."

The measures taken by the English government to belittle the Turkish slaughter of Armenian christians is a public shame. The unspeakable Turk has long been held up by the influence and power of England alone, and were England to say the word the barbarous and murderous Turk would disappear in a day. England having reserved the right to protect the Turk for years, other governments will be naturally slow to act in the matter. The slaughter of these christians continues at a more or less rapid rate, but not one word of active protest from civilized governments.

The Republican party want to have it distinctly understood this is a government of the people and for the people, and not by the politicians and for the politicians. It is full time a reform was inaugurated.

Carrol D. Wright defends the findings of the railroad labor strike commissioners and says the report is impregnable as to all the material facts.

The Japs in the capture of Port Arthur have opened the road to Pekin. The indications are that China will sue for peace.

Tennessee Democrats are scheming to count out Evans, the Republican candidate for governor. This is nothing new.

The Turkish government have confiscated all newspapers which contain accounts of the massacre of Armenians.

In the last fiscal year torn and mutilated currency was redeemed by the treasury to the amount of $319,002,200.

The eruption of Mount Tacoma turns out a case of mistaken identity.

Defective Postage Stamp.

Now that the election echoes are quieting down and citizens resting from taking account of stock and statesmen taking breath after completing the returns of the slaughtered, the able New York Sun has turned its batteries on the Cleveland administration, for the execrable postage stamp furnished the public. It will be understood that not so many moons ago the postoffice department undertook to manufacture and print its own postage stamps, a prominent bank note company having done the printing hitherto to the entire satisfaction of everybody except the present economists now running the government.

The first batch turned out were awful. They would not stick and the result was a great kick on the part of the business world. Now comes along the Sun and relieves its injured artistic feelings with the following: "What is the administration trying to do? Is it bent on making a war of spite upon the citizens of this country by means of the postage stamps which it issues from Washington? Not quite daring to repeat the sickly green outrage of seven years ago, has it nevertheless explored the dye pots for a red that shall be almost as dismally pale and disgusting? We have referred only to the esthetic aspects of the new 2-cent stamp. Added to all that can be charged against this stamp in the way of exasperating color and frivolous design, is the practical circumstance that it is non-adhesive. It will not stick. The thickness of the sickly red upon its face corresponds to the filmy mucilaginous fraudulency of its other side. Is there not starch enough left in the Cleveland administration to make a postage stamp that will adhere when affixed?

American Jurisprudence.

American jurisprudence is thought of highly by the old world. There is in this land of liberty an atmosphere that imparts to our judges a broad spirit of fairness, of equity and clearness of expression that reflects itself in their decisions and actions. This judicial fairness of ours has long attracted the notice of European statesmen and other prominent men abroad, and the feeling is well expressed by the remarks of Sir Henry Wrixen of Victoria, Australia, who has been for some little time examining into the labor conditions of the United States. In the course of this Australian statesman's studies he has had occasion to look up decisions of our supreme court, and very lately he expressed his admiration for the splendid work of our supreme court. Mr. Wrixen said as follows: "We recognize the supreme court of the United States as one of the greatest judicial institutions in the world. Its decisions command the greatest respect in every English court. While its decisions may not have the same technical precision as those in England, they are broader in principle and are recognized as fountain heads of the greatest principles of law."

The immense reductions made in certain lines by the Democratic tariff bill is resulting in very large importations. The competition from countries surrounding us will be most severely felt by the people of the United States. It is not generally known, for instance, that the ingenious free trader Wilson and his fellow conspirators, while the new tariff permits the entrance of horses and mules from Mexico to knock our traders and farmers out, proceeded to add to the burdens of American farmers by making the tariff duties on horse, mule and ox shoes 27.16 per cent. higher than did the McKinley tariff.

The inrush of foregin goods and articles of consumption as well as foreign things generally, will naturally, of course diminish just that much our prosperity as a people. And yet Democratic leaders unblushingly proclaim they will establish free trade and will direct the battle on United States interest in that line.

Tariff established upon just lines that treat with consideration all interests of the country, and paying proper regard to American interests as versus foreign interests are one thing, while tariffs framed upon the Democratic model which are grossly sectional in their composition, to say nothing of essentially foreign in their make-up, is quite another. Free trade or half free trade tariffs mean lower remuneration all around, the employe sharing with employer. The lower remuneration is of course much more in proportion than the goods are cheapened. With a materially lessened ability to buy, assurdely just in proportion is the market lessened for our purchasers and manufacturers, and with a continually lessening market for them, must of necessity be leading to a continual lessening demand for the workers, whether of head or hand, trained or untrained and skilled or unskilled.

If the United States government will guarantee that it will defend at all hazards American citizens and American property, no matter what contingencies may arise, there will be no trouble in American capital building the Nicaraguan canal. The utter lack of protection shown towards American citizens and American interests abroad by their own government is so patent a truth that Americans will be foolish to put up their money unless guaranteed protection.

When the machine ladles out the spoils there is no rush for offices. This is the difference between Republicanism and the Democratic ways. Under Republican success every man has a fair chance, under the latter none at all.

The typhoid microbe, diphtheria bacillus and small-pox amoeba are the latest in the medical world. The amoeba of politics has its headquarters at Washington just now.

If Cleveland had written a letter to Hill as he did to Wilson and Catchings, the wonder is how much larger the majority for Morton would have been.

A movement has been started in Chicago having for its object constitutional government in Russia.

Even Democratic officials admit the Republican victory has greatly revived public confidence.

Out west nature have been indulging in snow slides after man's latest exhibit in land slides.

One of the peculiarities of the situation in Europe is the large shipments of gold from London.

A law is needed to stop city councils from slopping over in the grade changing nuisance.

The total paper currency of the country stands at $1,175,000,000 in May last, the highest point.

Where does corruption have its breeding place? Where are its favorite haunts and from what quarters are we to look for its source? We are realizing, says the Boston Herald, "in this country what it means to have to deal with those who have inherited minds stamped with the seal of oppression, for if this country was inhabited merely by the descendants of those who were its citizens at the time of the revolution, one may be sure that the social and political problems we are called upon to encounter and solve, the violent action of the anarchists, the disturbances at caucuses and all those manifestations of a belief that the proper and peaceful employment of legal methods is not sufficient to secure ends desired, but that trickery or force must be employed, would not be so much as thought of."

Senator Sherman is sympathetic over the miseries of Carlisle and asks for the good old times when a president did not attempt to also run the treasury department.

There are a number of able gentlemen who desire to preside over the next assembly. What is the matter with Mr. Chas. M. Hambright of our own city?

Details of the Armenian massacre are coming in. The slain now number 10,000, and the number of villages destroyed forty-three.

Discussion on the next speakership of the assembly is in progress. The senators are happy, not being bothered in this way.

The Trans-Mississippi congress is in session at St. Louis. Free coinage, emigration and reciprocity are the themes.

The United States will regulate the trouble between China and Japan, Europe being merely lookerson.

Brazil is now in trouble with Italy and the latter power has dispatched a fleet to Rio Janeiro.

The Wisconsin paper mill deal is again on. Forty-five plants have given options to April 1.

The beer comparison shows New York drank 5,000,000 barrels and Chicago but 3,000,000.

The wheat market is in a toss-up between bulls and bears. It was always thus.

The exact deficit of the postal department for the last fiscal year is $9,243,935.

Perhaps grading streets is is a fad to be shut down on by the people.

The forthcoming pension bill it is said will appropriate $141,384,570.

The latest news is that the pickle crop is short This is tough.

The election has driven all the cuckoos to shelter.

WISCONSIN NEWS.

The Odd Fellows of Omro have dedicated their new hall. It cost about $5,000.

Gov. Peck today appointed Thomas J. Mathews county judge of Lincoln county.

Edward Sauerhering, the congressman-elect from the Second district, is only 31 years old.

John Borwiak died at his home in Westford, near Fox Lake, at the advanced age of 115 years.

J. W. Hill of the Chippewa Herald will be printing clerk in the office of Secretary of State-elect Casson.

Gov. Peck intends to call a meeting of citizens of Madison to arrange for the ceremonies of inauguration day.

The Sheboygan Advancement association is endeavoring to induce S. W. Grossbeck to locate his patent stove factory in that city.

The Rock County Tobacco Growers' association has elected Henry Noyes president, George H. Howard secretary and Ezra Dillenbeck treasurer.

The Vernon county board has purchased a tract of land from the Rusk estate for $2,800, and will use it as additional grounds for the county insane asylum.

The apportionment of the state free high school fund is about completed. There is about $46,789 to be divided among 183 schools, not one of which may receive over $500.

A number of cases of typhoid fever in the town of Bristol, Dane county, have been traced to a spring which has been contaminated by drainage from stock yards.

James H. Lambert, many years ago a resident of Ripon and for years managing editor of the Philadelphia Times, is likely to hold a high office in Gov. Hasting's cabinet.

At Baraboo a train on the Northwestern road collided with Frederick Scott's team killing both horses and injuring the occupants of the wagon, Mr. Scott being fatally hurt.

A passenger train on the Chicago & Northwestern road ran through an open switch at Green Bay, colliding with a side tracked freight train. No lives were lost but both engines were smashed.

Albert Besecker of the town of Waukzka, started home from Prairie du Chien with a load of lumber. The team ran away, threw him off and the wheels passed over his body, killing him instantly.

Aldermen Brost, McGahn and Emmermann of Kaukauna have been suspended by the council pending the investigation of charges of bribery against them in connection with the franchise for the proposed interurban road.

Miss Minnie Mathes of Maunville, aged 23 years, became insane last week and it was necessary to remove her to the asylum at Oshkosh. She had recently become a convert at a religious revival and the mental strain unbalanced her mind.

A bet of $20, made by two business men of Portage, relative to the purity of the United States gold coin, has been decided by a letter from the superintendent of the United States mint at Philadelphia stating that gold coin is 21 19-32 carats fine.

At Stevens Point the Hoeffler & Chapman Carriage Manufacturing company made an assignment to J. P. Rothman. The company's assets are $30,000, while its liabilities are but $15,000, the failure having been caused by lack of ready money to meet small bills.

Pensions have been granted the following Wisconsin persons: Original—Samuel A. Philbrook, Pewaukee; Ferdinand R. Daniel, Milwaukee; Samuel Dickinson, Big Wausakee; Smith H. Hotchkiss, Pittsville; Ambrose Elphick, Lima Center; Daniel H. Emery, West Bend; Charles Brockmann, Pine Grove. Additional—Minett, Richland Center. Reissue—Henry D. Schutte, Wausau; John V. Carpo, National Milwaukee home. Increase—Wm. Arndt, De Pere. Original, widows, etc.—Susan Benn, Kickapoo.

Fifteen new stations will be located along the new Wisconsin and Michigan railroad, the opening of which has been postponed until all the telegraph wires are strung. The exact mileage of the road is forty-eight miles from Peshtigo to the Soo road, and from Marinette to the Soo about the same, besides a branch to Ingalls about five miles long.

Pensions have been granted the following Wisconsin persons: Original—Lewis C. V. Curtis, Boyd, Chippewa, J. F. Allen, Necedah, Juneau; Peter Vroman, Plainfield, Waushara; Daniel Zindars, Pella, Schwano. Additional—Luke Chamberlain, Downing, Dunn. Increase—Archibald Cloway, West Lima, Richland. Reissue—Thomas Mooney, Green Bay, Brown.

The Washington county board of supervisors has started in on a tramp reform by cutting down the fees of officers so that there is a saving of at least $5 on every tramp arrested. The officer making the arrest will hereafter get only 25 cents and the magistrate committing the vagrant the same sum, while the sheriff instead of getting $4.50 a week for his board will receive but $2.50.

AS YOU LIKE IT.

—Court plaster should never be applied to a bruised wound.

There will be three women in the next Colorado legislature—Mrs. Clara Cressingham, Mrs. Frances Klock and Mrs. Carrie Clyde Holly.

Christian Conrad of Manchester, Ia., is reported to be 106 years old, and it is his boast that he heard Gen. Washington make an open-air speech in 1795.

Mrs. Morley, a well-to-do widow in Montreal, has 100 cats in her house, and protects them so energetically that she has had eighteen boys arrested for stoning her pets.

The banner natural gas year for the United States was 1888, when its product reached the value of $22,000,000. Last year the product was worth less than $15,000,000.

Lotta, the actress, has turned her attention to painting, and has gone to Europe for a couple of years' study in the art schools. If successful the stage will see her no more.

Countess Giannoti, who is mentioned as one of the favorites among the ladies-in-waiting to the queen of Italy, is an American, daughter of a cigaret maker of Newark, N. J.

Lady John Scott, who composed the air of "Annie Laurie," and the words as now sung, is still living. The original song was in praise of a daughter of the first baronet of Maxwelton.

A petition has been sent to the Turkish government for the restoration at public expense of the supposed grave of Aaron, the high priest and brother of Moses. The grave is on Mount Hor, in the district of El-hadshr, a part of the Turkish province of Arabia Petraea.

Don't be talked into having an operation as it may cost you your life. Japanese Pile Cure is guaranteed to cure you by W. R. Kirkby.

The widow of Senator Hearst of California, is said to be the most heavily insured woman in this country. She has policies amounting to $300,000 on her life.

Common Sense

Should be used in attempting to cure that very disagreeable disease, catarrh. As catarrh originates in impurities in the blood, local applications can do no permanent good. The common sense method of treatment is to purify the blood, and for this purpose there is no preparation superior to Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills cure constipation by restoring peristaltic action to the alimentary canal.

Queen Victoria is the only one out of thirty sovereigns who has a great-grandson in direct line of succession.

If you have sour stomach and feel bilious, and your head aches, take a Japanese Liver Pellet, it will relieve you. Sold by W. R. Kirkby.

The London City mission employs 483 missionaries. The receipts for last year, its fifty-ninth, were £68,621.

Inflamed itching, burning, crusty, and scaly skin and scalp of infants soothed and cured by Johnson's Oriental soap.

David Lawton

—DEALER IN—

GRAIN, FLOUR, FEED, FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS, FIRE BRICK.

FIRE CLAY, CEMENT, STUCCO, ETC

—ALSO IN—

CARRIAGES

—AND—

Agricultural Implements.

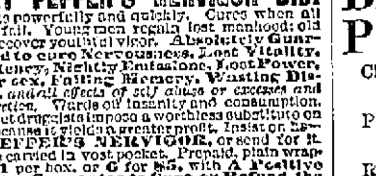
Corner Fifth and Wisconsin Streets.

A B C **Arnold's Bromo Celery.** EFFERVESCENT. A positive, guaranteed cure for Nervous Headache, Brain Fatigue, Insomnia (sleeplessness), Neuralgia, Over Brain-Work, Depression following Alcoholic and Other Excesses, Mental Depression, etc., etc. Price 10c and 25c.
The Arnold Chemical Company, 151 S. Western Ave., Chicago.
For Sale by FANCHER'S DRUG STORE, Racine Wis.

$500 REWARD.
WE will pay the above reward for any case of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation or Costiveness we cannot cure with West's Vegetable Liver Pills, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely Vegetable, and never fail to give satisfaction. Sugar Coated. Large boxes, 25c. Beware of counterfeits and imitations. The genuine manufactured by THE JOHN C. WEST COMPANY, CHICAGO ILL.
For Sale by FANCHER'S DRUG STORE, Racine, Wis.

E. DROPS ... AS A PREVENTIVE ... CURE
For Sale by FANCHER'S DRUG STORE Racine Wis

PEFFER'S NERVIGOR



WHAT PEFFER'S NERVIGOR DID.
It acts powerfully and quickly. Cures when all others fail. Young men regain lost manhood; old men recover youthful vigor. **Absolutely Guaranteed to cure Nervousness, Lost Vitality, Impotency, Nightly Emissions, Lost Power, either sex, Failing Memory, Wasting Diseases,** and all effects of self abuse or excesses and indiscretion. Wards off insanity and consumption. Don't let druggists impose a worthless substitute on you because it yields a greater profit. Insist on having **PEFFER'S NERVIGOR**, or send for it. Can be carried in vest pocket. Prepaid, plain wrapper, **$1 per box, or 6 for $5, with A Positive Written Guarantee to Cure or Refund the Money.** Pamphlet free. Sold by druggists. Address **PEFFER MEDICAL ASS'N, Chicago, Ill.**
Sold by R. T. ROBINSON and W. R. KIRKBY

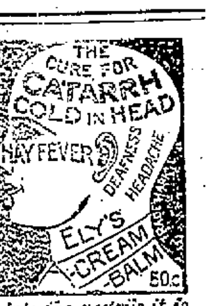
EYE AND EAR HOSPITAL

For the relief of BLINDNESS, DEAFNESS, DEFORMITIES and all diseases of the EYE and EAR.
Send $1.00 for a bottle of our celebrated Eye Water for sore, inflamed and weak eyes of every kind.
ARTIFICIAL EYES.
An assortment of eyes sent to any address, allowing purchaser to select one or more and return the balance, thus assuring a perfect fit.
THE EAR and its DISEASES and DEFORMITIES are much better understood now than in former years, and yield more readily to proper treatment. Head noises, deafness and offensive discharges from the ear cured.
Address all letters carefully to
DR. B. A. CAMFIELD,
126 State Street, Chicago, Ill.

Complexion Preserved
DR. HEBRA'S
VIOLA CREAM

Removes Freckles, Pimples, Liver-Moles, Blackheads, Sunburn and Tan, and restores the skin to its original freshness, producing a clear and healthy complexion. Superior to all face preparations and perfectly harmless. At all druggists, or mailed for 50cts. Send for Circular.
VIOLA SKIN SOAP is simply incomparable as a skin purifying Soap, unequaled for the toilet, and without a rival for the nursery. Absolutely pure and delicately medicated. At druggists, Price 25 Cents.
G. C. BITTNER & CO., TOLEDO, O.

Ely's Cream Balm
THE CURE FOR CATARRH HAY-FEVER AND COLD IN HEAD



Ely's Cream Balm is not a liquid, snuff or powder. Applied into the nostrils it is quickly absorbed. It cleanses the head, allays inflammation, heals the sores. Sold by druggists or sent by mail on receipt of price.
50c ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street NEW YORK. 50c

COUPON FOR

Harper's Pictorial History of the Civil War

Send or bring this coupon with 10 cts. to our coupon department and receive any one part of Harper's Great War History. Parts 1 to 27 now ready.
Two cents extra will be charged for each part if sent by mail.

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The Originators of Low Prices for Reliable Goods in Racine.

FLOUR

Fancy Minnesota Patent Flour per sack ... $1.65
Pure Wisconsin Rye Flour per sack ... 1 30
New York Buckwheat per sack ... 87½c

SUGARS, SYRUPS and MOLASSES

Granulated Sugar in 100 lb bags ... $4.50
Confectioners per lb ... 4¼c
Extra White C per lb ... 4¼c
New Orleans per lb ... 3½@4c
H. & E. Powdered per lb ... 6c
H & E. Cut per lb ... 6c
H & E XXXX per lb ... 6½c
Good Sugar Syrup per gallon ... 25c
Fancy Sugar Syrup per gallon ... 35c
" " " in 5 gal kegs ... 30c
Good New Orleans Molasses per gal ... 40c
Fancy Open Kettle New Orleans Molasses per gal ... 60c
Pure Sap Maple Syrup per gal ... 1 15
Pure Maple Sugar per lb ... 12½c

MEATS, LARD, ETC.

Armours' Star Hams per lb ... 12c
Armours' Star Bacon per lb ... 16c
Fancy Sugar Cured Hams per lb ... 10c
Fancy Boneless Bacon per lb ... 12c
California Ham per lb ... 7½c
Boneless Ham per lb ... 10c
Summer Sausage per lb ... 15c
Ham Pieces Dried Beef per lb ... 12½c
Pure Kettle Rendered Lard per lb ... 10c
" " " " in jars per lb ... 8c
Cottolene, the best substitute for lard, per lb ... 10c

COFFEES

Good Rio per lb ... 20c
" " 5½ lbs for ... $1 00
Fancy Golden Rio per lb ... 25c
" " 4½ lbs for ... 1 00
Combination Rio and Java per lb ... 28c
" " " 3¾ lbs for 1.00
Choice Santos or Mex can per lb ... 30c
" " " 3½ lbs for 1 00
Finest Java and Mocha per lb ... 37½c
Good Java and Mocha per lb ... 33c

CRACKERS and COOKIES

XXX Soda Crackers per lb 5c, in boxes ... 4c
XXX Butter Crackers per lb 5c, in boxes ... 4c
XXX Oyster Crackers per lb 5c, in boxes ... 4c
Sweet Crackers per lb 6c, in boxes ... 5c
Ginger Snaps per lb 6c, in boxes ... 5c
Graham Crackers per lb 6c, in boxes 5½c
Lemon Snaps per lb 10c, in boxes ... 9c
Assorted Jumbles per lb 10c, in boxes ... 9c
Bremner Saratoga Flakes per cartoon ... 15c
An elegant line of Kennedy's Fancy Biscuit in 1-lb tin cans each ... 30c

BAKING POWDERS

Chicago Year Powder, 1-lb cans 20c, 5-lb cans ... 75c
Price's Cream, 1-lb cans 40c, 5-lb cans ... 1.85
Royal 1-lb cans ... 43c
Churche's or Babbit's Saleratus, 7c per lb, 4 lbs for ... 25c

FARINACIOUS GOODS

Schumacher's Rolled Avena in 25 lb packages ... 75c
Schumacher's Granulated Yellow or White Cornmeal in 25 lb pkgs ... 50c
Pettijohn's California Breakfast Food 10c per pkg, per doz ... 1.15
Quaker Rolled Oats 10c per pkg, per doz ... 1 15
Rolled Barley per pkg ... 12½c
Pancake Flour per pkg ... 12½c
Imported Macaroni per pkg ... 12½c
Imported Vermicelli per pkg ... 12½c
5 lb pkg Tapioca ... 25c
5-lb pkg Fine Barley ... 25c
5 lb pkg Fine Sago ... 25c
5-lb pkg Coarse Sago ... 25c
5 lb pkg Fancy Head Rice ... 35c
5 lb pkg Good Rice ... 25c
Fancy Navy Beans per bush 1 75, per peck ... 50c
New Scotch Green Peas 1.75 per bush, per peck ... 50c

TEAS

Good Japan Tea per lb ... 25c
Fancy Japan Tea per lb ... 35c
" " " 3 lbs for ... 1.00
Finest Japan Garden Leaf or Basket fired per lb ... 50c
Finest Japan Garden Leaf or Basket fired 2¼ lbs for ... 1.00
Choice New Young Hyson, Oolong or Gunpowder 50c per lb, 2¼ lbs 1 00
Fancy New Young Hyson, Oolong or Gunpowder 75c per lb, 1½ lbs 1 00
Japan Tea Siftings 15c per lb, 8 lbs 1.00

SPICES per lb.

Pure Ground Pepper ... 20c
Pure Ground Cinnamon ... 25c
Pure Ground Cloves ... 25c
Pure Ground Allspice ... 20c
Pure Ground Mustard ... 25c
Pure Ground Ginger ... 25c
Pure Cream Tartar ... 37½c
Large Sound Nutmegs ... 65c
Sage, Thyme, Savory, Marjoram, etc, per ¼ lb pkg ... 5c

SOAPS and LAUNDRY SUPPLIES

Babbit's Soap per bar ... 4½c
" " " box ... $4.00
Lenox Soap per bar ... 4½c
" " " box ... 3 85
Santa Claus Soap per bar ... 4½c
" " " " box ... 3.90
Star Soap per bar ... 4c
" " " box ... 3 75
Ivory Soap per bar ... 7½c
" " " box ... 6 90
Ideal Family Soap per bar ... 5c
" " " " box ... 2.85
Laundry Soap per bar ... 3c
" " " box ... 2 85
Gold Dust Washing Powder per pkg 22c, per doz ... 2.50
1-lb pkg Pearline ... 10c
1-lb pkg 1776 ... 10c
Soapine 5c per pkg or 6 pkgs for ... 25c
Sapolio per cake ... 7c
Large Lump Starch per lb ... 5c
Quart Bottles Bluing ... 10c
Sal Soda per lb ... 2½c

DRIED FRUITS

Good California Raisins per lb ... 4c
Fancy California Raisins per lb ... 8c
Good Layer Raisins per lb ... 10c
English Currants per lb ... 5c
Cleaned Currants per lb ... 8c
Fancy Seedless Raisins per lb ... 15c
Fancy Leghorn Citron per lb ... 18c
Fancy Lemon or Orange Peel per lb 18c
Fancy Evaporated Apricots per lb ... 12½c
Good French Prunes 7c per lb, 4 lbs 25c
Choice California Prunes per lb ... 10c
Fancy California Prunes per lb ... 12½c
Fancy Evaporated Pears per lb ... 10c
Fancy Evaporated Peaches per lb ... 12½c

CANNED GOODS

2 lb Can Good Corn 7c, per doz ... 70c
2-lb Can Choice Corn 9c, per doz ... 1.00
2 lb Can Finest Sugar Corn 14c, per doz ... 1.65
3 lb Can Good Tomatoes 8c, per doz 90c
3 lb Can Choice Tomatoes 10c, per doz ... 1.00
3 lb Can Fancy Tomatoes 12½c, per doz ... 1 35
1 gal Can Tomatoes 25c, per doz ... 2 90
1 gal Can Apricots each ... 40c
1 gal Can Choice Peaches each ... 35c
1-lb Can Black Diamond Salmon 16c, per doz ... 1.80
2-lb Can Black Diamond Salmon 28c, per doz ... 3 00
Good Extra June Peas 10c per can, per doz ... 1.10
Fancy Sifted Early June Peas 15c per can, per doz ... 1.75
Good String Beans per can 7c, per doz ... 75c
Good Lima Beans 10c per can, per doz ... 1.10
Fancy Lima Beans 14c per can, per doz ... 1.60
Good Blackberries 5c per can per doz ... 60c
Good Cherries 10c per can, per doz ... 1.10
Good Pine Apples 12½c per can, per doz ... 1 35
Good California Egg Plums 3-lb cans 12½c each, per doz ... 1 35
Good California Green Gage Plums 12½c per can, per doz ... 1.35
Good Apricots 12½c per can, per doz ... 1 40
Good Peaches 12c per can, per doz ... 1 35
Fancy California Peaches 15c per can, per doz ... 1.75
Good French Pears per can ... 15c
Choice French Pears per can ... 18c
Fancy Extra Small French Pears per can ... 25c
Extra Small Buttons Mushrooms per can ... 25c
A Full Line of Hackins' and Armour's Celebrated Soups, per can ... 25@35c

CATSUP, PICKLES

Medium Pickles per gal ... 22c
Gherkin Pickles per gal ... 30c
Sweet Pickles per gal ... 55c
Dill Pickles per gal ... 30c
Chow Chow Pickles per gal ... 55c
Mixed Pickles per gal ... 55c
Crosse & Blackwell's English Pickles per bottle ... 30c
Gallon Jugs Snyder's Catsup each ... 1.15
Gallon Jugs Home-Made Catsup each ... 65c
Quart Bottles Snyder's Catsup ... 35c
Pint Bottles Snyder's Catsup ... 22c
Quart Bottles Home-Made Catsup ... 20c
Pint Bottles Home-Made Catsup ... 10c

TOBACCOS per lb.

Plow Boy Smoking ... 30c
Gold Star ... 30c
Peerless ... 26c
King Bird ... 26c
Climax Chewing ... 40c
Spear Head Chewing ... 40c
Jolly Tar Chewing ... 35c
Good Fine Cut Chewing ... 30c

MISCELLANEOUS

Corn Starch per lb pkg ... 5c
Gloss Starch per pkg ... 5c
Enameline Stove Paste large boxes ... 8c
Anchor Parlor Matches per doz ... 15c
Mustard Sardines, full weight, per can ... 9c
Domestic Sardines in Oil per can ... 5c
New England Mince Meat 9c per pkg, per doz ... 95c
Premium Baking Chocolate per lb ... 35c
Shredded Cocoanut per lb ... 18c
Large New Olives per gallon ... 80c
Fancy New York Full Cream Cheese per lb ... 15c
Full Cream Sage Cheese per lb ... 18c
New Brick Cheese per lb ... 12½c
New Swiss Cheese per lb ... 12½c
Fancy New York Apples per bbl ... 2.25
Fancy Wisconsin and Michigan Potatoes per bush ... 60c

NYE AND THE NURSES

BEING IN THE HOSPITAL FOR TWENTY DAYS, HE MEETS A FEW.

And While He Is Fading Away by Easy Stages He Is Made the Recipient of Many Kind but Mistaken Tokens of Affection, but He Is Not Grateful.

[Copyright, 1894, by Edgar W. Nye.]

I have just been sent to the hospital for 20 days.

My physician did it.

He did it with an analysis.

Anybody who amounts to anything nowadays gets analyzed.

Sometimes you find casts, sometimes you find maple sugar, and sometimes you find acids, oxides, paint oils, varnish, white lead, borax, albumen, lime, hair and cement. In these cases the patient should be placed under a strict diet, or he will in the course of his life become a corpse.

I go into details about this because a false impression got out a few weeks ago to the effect that I came here for another purpose. A reporter came to

A RED APPLE.

see me, and I sent word to him that I was then on the operating table in such a position that I could see no one, while an elderly surgeon was engaged in removing a porous plaster received during the war.

I was not serious in saying this, but unfortunately I have the reputation for absolute veracity and seriousness, so that the statement got into the papers as bona fide and caused American securities to go down two points in one day.

I like it here very much.

SATURDAY.—Another little cripple boy named Charlie comes afternoons to play with me. We have a set of building blocks and can make most everything.

Yesterday the Chicago Ladies' Society For the Prevention of Good came to see us and gave me a kiss and a red apple.

The lady who kissed me was the vice president of the society and hurt me when she strained me against her breastpin. I hate a woman who cannot control herself that way.

I went and took a dose of medicine to take the taste out of my mouth.

Tomorrow we have an operation here in my ward. A large lady from La Salle will be removed from a Hungarian tumor.

The medical students will be here and see the operation. The best student for 1894 who has been neither absent nor tardy will get the tumor.

I have to diet very closely, or I may gradually have a diabetic tendency. I get a slice of toast every day and a thermometer.

The rules are very strict. Patients are requested not to die in the house.

Some of the nursegirls are perfectly lovely. They are very pretty and kind hearted. I like to have one of them hold me up in my little cot while I am drinking my koumiss at night.

SUNDAY, 3 P. M.—An analysis today shows more casts, fibrin, gelatin and some zinc and copper. The chemist also discovers that in 1853 I fell from an apple tree and tore my pantes in two places. He also says that I will be unhappy with my third wife. She will be unhappy also.

Last evening we had a concert and operation at the hospital. Yesterday afternoon the North Side Ladies' Society For the Prevention of Good paid us a visit. I crawled under the covers and remained in a rigid attitude, giving them a sort of stiff, as a partially idiotic friend of mine said afterward.

The general secretary spoke as she passed by something about "kissing him for his mother," but as she started to raise the sheet from my face I bit her a little in spertive mood, and she gave a shrill and echoing scream. I do not mind being an invalid, but charitable societies must not press me to their bosoms. It hurts.

I heard a simile the other day that was not half bad, as Matthew Arnold used to say to me. It was made by a temperance lecturer, too, which makes one wonder where he got it, for a man who is strictly temporate has to skirmish pretty hard for anything of that kind. John B. Gough never acquired a good story after his reformation, it is said, but had to use over and over the witty things he got while he was a naughty man.

This temperance man was lecturing in a Chicago church and paying his respects ever and anon to the saloon keeper.

"But, dear friends," said he, "I do not hate the saloon keeper personally. He is a man and a brother. It is not the personality of the saloon keeper that I demur to. I feel opposed to him just as I do to the bedbug—because I don't like the way he gets his living."

Last week J. J. West of this city stepped into a large and prosperous laundry to talk business or politics with the proprietor and all hands. While he was standing around the counter with the air of one who owns what is in sight, a timid little man with a big square market basket with dried gore on the edges, also with a large head of Pefferian whiskers of a rich cherry color and with yarn ravelings in them, stepped up and asked in a little Punch and Judy voice:

"What will you charge me to wash and do up a child's dress?"

"Well," was the reply, "I couldn't do it short of 35 cents and make anything out of it."

"But that's too much, ain't it?" asked the other, with a cough.

"Well, possibly it is," said Colonel West, "but I can't seem to do it for less and make anything out of it. You see, just doing one that way I don't really compete with the laundry people here who are in the business and handling them by the hundred. I always did hate to stop my business to do up a child's dress."

MONDAY, 4 P. M.—Temperature two-fifths of 1 degree above normal. Pulse regular, but sluggish. Have got all my business arranged, even to terms for shipment home. Ate scraped raw beef for breakfast, using rear quarter of Colorado steer, with pepper and salt on same. Acute gastritis seems to be one of the features of disease. I have to eat simple things like raw bullocks and keg oysters.

Another chemical and microscopic analysis was made yesterday of sputum, showing traces of nicotine and other poisons. Adieu, kind friends, I'm going home. A sweet young novice, who is training for a nurse, took my pulse this a. m. Took quite awhile to find it, but I did not murmur or repine. I am trying to learn to love everybody, for to that bourne to which my chemist says that I am going I should carry with me no enmities, no bitternesses. Ta, ta, vain world, begone—

Ah, here comes the other rear breadth of the bullock! Pass me the salt, please, and see that my grave is kept occasionally squirted on during the dry weather. I have left a small fund for that purpose.

The life here at the hospital is delightful, and while I am fading away it is a joy to have loving hands bathing my little hot footies and manicuring my knobby brow.

The Stockyards' Flower mission paid a visit this a. m. and left a big wet cauliflower on each breast.

One large porterhouse lady with a blue badge on her flank laid a big eggplant on my pillow, and when I sung out cheerily, "Cut, cut, cudat cut!" she cursed me bitterly and called me a great coarse thing.

She was right. I ought not to frolic on the crumbling edge of a long dank grave.

Goodby, wicked world. After December you will have to pay your own taxes, so the chemist says, for traces of one lung, also floating island and ice cream, were found in this last analysis. Do not mourn for me, kind friends, and choke and sob and make yourselves sick. It will be vain. Just live as I have done, so that you may come where I am at. Live upright lives and run the lawn mower about every ten days o'er my humble grass during the summer. That is all you can do. Weep not. In me you lost a man who can never be replaced, but never mind—the world will have to drag on somehow. I couldn't be here all the time. Anybody with a particle of sense must have seen that I couldn't live forever.

While penning the above words a messenger boy has come swiftly in with a note from the chemist. He says in this note:

"We regret that an error was made in your case by our assistant, who, in the rush of business here at the college, has got your analysis somewhat confused with that of the justly celebrated race horse Nancy Hanks. We unfortunately got the spata mixed. On going over your case again we find that, whereas there are signs of glanders in the Hanks analysis, you are, as a matter of fact, almost too healthy. You have phenomenal health and seem free from tendency to pleuropneumonia, thrush and epizootic, while in the Hanks case there are tubercles present and signs of botts.

"Abstain from pie in large quantities and avoid the night air. We hardly know what to suggest for you to use in place of the night air after dark, but you must not use night air. Wear heavy

FADING AWAY.

Norwegian woolen socks during the cold weather, and do not think too much. You are prone to overthink yourself. Go carefully in this direction, and you will live to be a burden to your friends. Wishing you good fortune and regretting the confusion of your case with that of Hanks, we beg to inclose our bill and to wish you well."

So today I leave my kind little nurses in their sweet and neat attire. Goodby, girls. I'm going home, where they know me. No one there will count my fevered pulse in the still watches of the night. No one there will put a nice big hot water bag that feels like a Mexican hairless dog at my feet.

I wring the hand of the superintendent with reluctant haste and leave the hospital with regret at 2 p. m.

Seriously, what a blessing it is when we are weary of work and the gastric functions go out on a sympathetic strike, and the solar plexis goes away and sits down on a stone pile to weep over the situation; when you are in that state of pneumogastric flunk where even you have to threaten your digester with arrest, and your liver sulks in a corner, and Old Man Gastric buttons up the coatings of your stomach and looks sour, what a godsend that one can go to one of these cozy corners, out of the current of whoop and hurrah, and eat raw steak and be sort of made of.

Bill Nye

Purely Business.

He stepped out of a doorway on Monroe avenue the other night and confronted a pedestrian to say:

"Time is money, and I will detain you but a moment."

"That's right. What is it?" was the query.

"You have no money for such as me?"

"No, sir. No, sir."

"Because I would make for the nearest saloon and spend it for drink?"

"That's it exactly."

"But, on the other hand, you are a humane man and would not let me want for food?"

"I might be willing to fill you up at a restaurant, but I'm not buying beer for tramps."

"Certainly not. We now come to business. To fill me up at the cheapest restaurant in this town would cost you from $6 to $8, as I have eaten nothing for a week. On the other hand, you can buy me off for 15 cents in cash. Sentiment does not enter into the question. You either pay out at least $6 or only 15 cents. I is for you to say which. Owing to the hard times you"—

"Here's your 15," said the pedestrian as he jingled two coins in his palm.

"Thanks. That's business."

"But as you have consumed 30 cents' worth of my valuable time I'll replace it in my pocket and send you a bill for the balance. Straight business. No sentiment. Good night!"

And the tramp watched him out of sight and heaved a long sigh and whispered to himself:

"That's a horse on me, and I guess I'd better look around for a saddle or harness!"—Detroit Free Press.

Knew Him.

Cleverton — Your laundryman left your clothes in my room by mistake last night.

Dashaway—How do they feel?—Clothier and Furnisher.

FARM, FIELD AND GARDEN

GERMINATION OF SEEDS.

Some Seeds Sprout Several Times—Wheat Leads the List of Seeds to Regerminate.

It is not generally known perhaps that many seeds will germinate not once merely, but several times, if the process be interrupted. How often the various seeds used in farming will, when germination is arrested, pluck up courage and renew the work when favorable conditions are restored has not been the subject of very extended investigation. Professor Goff, when connected with the New York agricultural experiment station, some 10 or 12 years ago, did some interesting work in this line, and Dr. Beal of the Michigan Agricultural college also investigated the subject to some extent in the early eighties. More extensive work has later been done by the University of Wisconsin.

These various tests have made it appear that there is a great difference in the power of different kinds of seeds to regerminate. Wheat leads the list in the experiments reported from the Wisconsin station and is strongest in the number of times it will pick up again, it having germinated no less than 14 times, with 101 days' drying in the intervals between those several germinations. Corn germinated six times with 95 days' drying, radishes five times with 28 days' drying; parsnips and carrots germinated barely twice, giving a very small percentage the second time, while celery and pansy and timothy germinated but once, and clover had but a very small percentage of germination after the first one. The practical bearing of these facts is that they account for the frequent failure to get a "catch" of grass or clover in a dry season. If either timothy or clover starts to germinate and the germination is arrested from any cause, it will not be resumed, even though the most favorable conditions should follow. It is otherwise with wheat, and even with corn, though with a less extent than the wheat.

The method by which the growth is renewed is deserving of notice. In case of grain and corn, the descending axis usually dies, while the ascending axis resumes growth, throwing out rootlets from itself. With buckwheat, however, and with all the garden seeds tested the descending axis retains its vitality and resumes growth, although the extreme end of the radicle is generally killed by the drying. The upper part usually lengthens, the radicle swells up at its lower end and finally develops a number of rootlets. In the case of the cucumber and melon, rootlets often develop, when the descending axis has been entirely destroyed, from the base of the cotyledons or seed leaves.

What to Do For Roup.

There is no disease more dreaded or more fatal among fowls than the roup. Here are the opinions of several well known poultry men on the subject as expressed in letters to Rural New Yorker. James Rankin says: Roup in its advanced stages is very contagious, as offensive mucus is constantly running from the nostrils and mingling with the drinking water. I would advise isolating the affected birds and treating their drinking water with Douglas mixture. I would mix ginger in their soft food and bathe the heads, nostrils and throats with kerosene, using a feather. This treatment will almost always effect a cure.

James H. Seely wrote: If the trouble is merely a cold which is likely to lead to roup, use cod oil in the drinking water and inject a weak solution of peroxide of hydrogen in the nose and throat. But if a bad case, and it has settled down into roup, the best and only safe remedy is the hatchet, for if doctored up and made to get apparently well at the first little cold it is ten times worse. Affected birds never make healthy hens.

P. H. Jacobs believes in destroying all very sick birds, disinfecting the house and yards, and adding a teaspoonful of liquid carbolic acid to every gallon of drinking water for the well birds.

On the first appearance of a cold P. Williams advised feeding once a day soft food with ginger in it and disinfecting the house and quarters by sprinkling with carbolic acid. Separate the sick birds from the flock and bathe all that have swelled heads and running nostrils with camphorated oil and inject it in the nostrils.

Improved Potato Culture.

The argument that improved potato culture always leaves the soil improved and increases the fertility of the farm is an old story to those who have used large quantities of chemical fertilizers in connection with potato growing. The rotation of potatoes, wheat, grass two years and corn, which Rural New Yorker has so often described, is an admirable one for the potato grower. All the stable manure is put on the corn and all the fertilizer on the potatoes. The latter crop, one year with another, will pay a profit on the whole farm operations, while the dressing of fertilizer is so heavy that it supplies ample plant food for the succeeding grain and grass. This is not mere theory, but a fact which has been worked out on hundreds of farms. The heavy crops of grass and grain which grow after the potatoes are the strongest possible arguments that good fertilizers are not "used up" by the first crop.

Beet Sugar Association.

The American Beet Sugar Producers' association held its annual meeting at San Francisco Oct. 18 and elected the following officers: President, Henry E. Oxnard, Grand Island, Neb.; vice president, Thomas B. Cutler, Lehigh, U. T.; secretary, James Coffin, San Francisco. Resolutions were adopted denouncing the enactment of a tariff law antagonistic to the sugar producing interests of America.

POINTS IN IRRIGATION.

Its Influence on Soils—Important Considerations.

Too much water or too little is an important consideration in irrigation. But if conditions in this respect are favorable there remain yet other obstacles to success and many illusions to be discarded. It is a common idea that the irrigated farm always remains in its state of virgin fertility, kept so by the deposits of rich sediment during the process of irrigation. In this connection Frank L. Watrous of Colorado writes as follows in The American Agriculturist: No doubt there are certain times in the season when there is sufficient alluvial matter in the river waters to add somewhat to the quality of the soil on which it is deposited. I think this is true of the streams of northern Colorado and Wyoming, which are usually clear, but in time of freshets receive the wash from the mountain sides that is quite rich in potash. In other portions of irrigated districts the waters do carry during several months in the year very heavy sediments, which are deposited on the fields, but in many or perhaps most cases they do as much harm mechanically as they do good chemically, and it is safe to say that generally these deposits have no noticeable effect in prolonging the fertility of soils.

It may not be generally admitted, but it is a fact nevertheless, that irrigated lands become depleted under steady cropping, and unless kept up by some system of rotation or manuring become unprofitable. Irrigation does not keep up soil fertility. It may assist the process; but, on the other hand, if not intelligently used, it is a prolific cause of soil deterioration and not infrequently complete sterility. The soil irrigated from the Cache la Poudre river produced 30 to 50 bushels of wheat per acre in the pioneer days, but now, three decades later, 15 to 20 bushels is the average. We raise fine potatoes here now, but get nothing like the big yields that were common before 1870 unless the land in the meantime has been highly manured.

There is a point of co-operative sympathy between soil and water. The highest art of the irrigation farmer is to have learned the needs of his soil, to know where cultivation should leave off and irrigation begin and to know not so much the exact number of inches of water it takes to irrigate an acre, but the condition which his particular soil should be in when it has been watered sufficiently. It is beyond the science of figures to determine the amount of water a plant needs on various soils. The farmer may by close and intelligent study of plants and their requirements determine very closely when sufficient irrigation has been given.

The prevailing fault with amateur irrigators and too large a number of those who have had experience is the application of too much water. An excessive dilution of the soil separates its particles and produces an approach to a mortar bed that settles down tight when dry, shutting out the air, causing evaporation to increase and producing finally a hard dry surface, crusted over, which pinches plants, causes them to turn yellow and perhaps die. This method persisted in for a few years will bring the richest soil to a condition which will support no vegetation more valuable than poverty weed.

Intelligently applied irrigation is the most valuable factor in bringing up and keeping up the productiveness of land. It aids in bringing soils into proper condition to receive manure, and it afterward aids in dissolving the manure at the right time, getting it in shape to be most conveniently available to plants.

Grind the Grain Feed.

The best authorities claim that practical feeding tests with corn, wheat, rye, barley and oats are proof enough that the best results cannot be had unless they are run through the farm mill. Many tests have been made of feeding wheat soaked in water, as well as whole, with the result of their passing with poor digestion.

Many experimenters with ground feed arrive at the same conclusion—viz, that the same number of pounds of grain fed in meal have uniformly made more pounds of flesh and fat than when fed whole. It is reasonable, says Professor Armsby, that if the digestive organs are taxed to perform the work of the mill in crushing the hard grain and releasing the nutrients from the woody fiber there must be so much waste of food tissue and waste of grain as well, which is often seen undigested in the excrement of the animal. There are various forms of machinery on the market, designed to overcome this waste by chopping, splitting and grinding.

Odd Mention.

Kansas' state board of agriculture says that of the 24,827,528 bushels of winter and spring wheat raised in Kansas in 1893 there have been used as feed for farm animals 4,059,323 bushels, or 16.4 per cent. It is estimated that of the wheat crop of 1894 there will be fed to animals 30.4 per cent.

A new outlet for the sugar beet product is reported. Experiments have been under way at Omaha and have reached a successful conclusion for the making of pure spirits from beet sugar molasses.

Every farmer in Kansas should write a postal card to Secretary Coburn of the state board of agriculture, Topeka, asking for a copy of his report on "Feeding Wheat to Farm Animals."

Barley, like wheat, rye and even oats, has different varieties, classed as fall or winter and spring. Spring barley is mainly grown in the west and in the United States as a whole. Fall sown barley is most largely grown in Europe.

The nineteenth annual meeting of the American Poultry association will be held at Kansas City Thursday, Dec. 20, 1894, during the exhibition of the Mid-continental Poultry association in that city, whose dates are Dec. 18 to 26, 1894.

After Dinner.

"I say, Smith, where's your wife?"

"I don't choose to tell you, sir. You are in no condition to speak to a lady."

"Oh, thashalright, I only wanted t' avoid her!"—Life.

Remarkable Dogs.

First Liar—I have a dog that runs to a doctor every time he gets hurt.

Second Liar—Smart dogs are plenty enough, but I have one with a sense of humor.

"I guess not. How does he show it?"

"Every time he sees a tailor he pants."—New York Weekly.

Meek and Humble.

Mrs. O'Kaye—I'm going to Cutlet's, Horace. Shall I order the Sunday dinner?

Mr. O'Kaye—No, don't order it. Just ask for it. Last month's bill is still due.—Harlem Life.

The Uncomfortable Howdah.

The elephant's howdah is that bed of Procrustes in which one can neither sit nor stand with any approach to reasonable ease, and in which a recumbent attitude is impossible. Its advantages are (1) that, standing in it, a man can shoot on every side of him; (2) that it is convenient for the carriage of the occupant's paraphernalia, his guns on racks on either side, his ammunition in a trough in front, his other requisites in leather pockets here and there on the sides of the machine, or, as to that, his bed blanket, on his seat, and (3) that in the hinder compartment an attendant can sit or stand to hold that monstrous umbrella over his head, or, when quick loading is required, take from his hand the gun just fired and recharge it. Those are advantages; otherwise the howdah is an abomination.—Blackwood's Magazine.

THE CURIOSITY SHOP

BELLMAKING.

A Great Though Little Talked of American Industry—Notable Bells.

Bellmaking is one of the great industries in this country, yet how seldom we hear of it! Foreign countries recognize that our bells are superior in tone to any other make, and even the Japanese are sending orders to this country for bells, says the Chicago Record. The Japanese have long been regarded as famous bellmakers, but they do not hesitate to apply to American manufacturers when they find it to their advantage to do so. There is a grim humor in the fact that the fire alarm bells to be used in Tokyo have been ordered of a manufacturing firm in Jersey City.

The largest bell in America is in the cathedral of Montreal, and it weighs 28,000 pounds. The bell in the public building at Philadelphia is to weigh between 20,000 and 25,000 pounds. There is a bell at Erfurt, Germany, cast in 1479, and one in Notre Dame, Paris, cast in 1680, each weighing 30,000 pounds. The great Chinese bell at Peking weighs 120,000 pounds, is 14 feet high and 12 feet in diameter. By the way, the Chinese used to make their bells nearly square in shape.

The largest bell is of course that in the Kremlin at Moscow. It is over 10 feet in height and measures nearly 23 feet across the mouth. Its thickness at the point where the clapper would strike is 23 inches. The cost of manufacturing this noble work of human art was about $300,000.

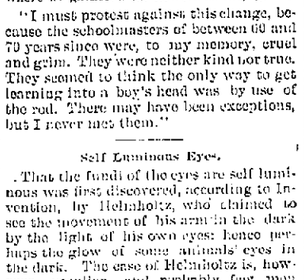
An Interesting Theory.

A Parisian scientist, Dr. Delaunay, advances a curious test of people's intelligence and capacities. He claims that to ascertain the qualities of a cook, for instance, it is sufficient to give her a plate to clean or sauce to make and watch how she moves her hands in either act. If she moves it from left to right or in the direction of the hands of a watch, you may trust her; if the other way, she is certain to be stupid and incapable. Similarly the intelligence of people may be gauged by asking them to make a circle on paper with a pencil and noting in what direction the hand is moved. The good students in a mathematical class draw circles from left to right. The inferiority of the softer sex as well as the male duncos is shown by their drawing from right to left. Asylum patients and children do the same. In a word, centrifugal movements are a characteristic of intelligence and higher development; centripetal are a mark of incomplete evolution.

A Natural Siphon.

The cavern of Lur-Loch, which was the scene of a dramatic episode in real life not long ago, is situated in the escarpment of a calcareous plateau bordering on the valley of the river Semrlach, about nine miles north of Graz, in Styria. The river enters the mouth of the cave by a passage which extends 210 feet from the entrance and forms at one part a kind of natural siphon, says Cassells' Magazine.

The water then flows on through a subterranean channel about two miles further and issues to the light of day as a spring. The explorers who so nearly lost their



SECTION OF LUR-LOCH CAVE.

lives entered the cave one Saturday evening a little before midnight, intending to remain there 24 hours, but a violent rain swelled the stream and submerged the entrance. They soon discovered the fact and took refuge in the Felzmann hohle, a chamber reached by a kind of shaft. Here they might die of hunger or go mad, but not for want of water or of air, because the chamber communicated with the top of the plateau by a narrow fissure or vent. Another shaft also led from it into a second chamber, the Oswald hohle, toward the edge of the escarpment. A box of provisions was floated through the siphon to them, and they were ultimately rescued after an imprisonment of about 8½ days.

The Original Words of "Ben Bolt."

Dr. Thomas Dunn English, the author of this favorite song, recently addressed a protest through Harper's Bazar against some words which have crept into the song in the course of time.

He says: "The words of the original were:

"Don't you remember the school, Ben Bolt,
With the master so cruel and grim,
And the shaded nook in the running brook,
Where the children went to swim?

"This has been changed in the song as usually sung to read:

"With the master so kind and so true,
And the little nook by the clear running brook,
Where we gathered the flowers as they grew?

"I must protest against this change, because the schoolmasters of between 60 and 70 years since were, to my memory, cruel and grim. They were neither kind nor true. They seemed to think the only way to get learning into a boy's head was by use of the rod. There may have been exceptions, but I never met them."

Self Luminous Eyes.

That the fundi of the eyes are self luminous was first discovered, according to Invention, by Helmholtz, who claimed to see the movement of his arm in the dark by the light of his own eyes; hence perhaps the glow of some animals' eyes in the dark. The case of Helmholtz is, however, peculiar, and probably few men have the faculty so well developed. Capsumo, the little slave boy whom Gordon rescued and brought from the Sudan, used to say that Gordon could see in the dark, because "the light was in his eyes." In Mr. Tesla's opinion it is men of uncommon imaginative power and mental activity who are most likely to possess this power, which he calls "fluorescence of brain action."

Legend of the Chrysanthemum.

Nature on a busy day
Made the flower fair,
Then, being quickly called away,
Forgot to comb its hair.
—Chicago Record.

A Little Too Quiet.

Jersey and Guernsey are gardens, says a recent French visitor to the Channel islands. The fields are so neat, so carefully kept, that they seem rather like garden plots. The least corner of earth is cultivated—the roadsides, every little hollow, and even "an inch of earth on the end of a rock."

But these Edens are silent, the traveler goes on to say. Now and then people on the islands smile, but no one ever laughs. Laughter is unbecoming, and to laugh aloud would be scandalous.

The birds sing, but not the people. Even the children are sober—little men and women rather than children. The trees are yews, cypresses and weeping willows.

When the people go to walk, they take to the cemeteries. Lovers exchange vows upon tombstones, and houses that are near graveyards rent more readily and at better prices on that account.

"We are admirably situated in our new house," said a young Jersey woman to the French writer. "We are right opposite the cemetery, and I can see the tombs from the windows of my bedroom. In the moonlight the view is lovely."

And still the Frenchman has to admit that there is something very attractive in this solemnity and stillness. The longer he remained in the islands the less he felt like coming away.—Youth's Companion.

Thrifty.

Little Girl—Mrs. Brown, ma wants to know if she could borrow a dozen of eggs. She wants to put 'em under a hen?

Neighbor—So you've got a hen sitting, have you? I didn't know you kept hens.

Little Girl—No, ma'am, we don't; but Mrs. Smith's going to lend us a hen that's going to set, and ma thought if you'd lend us some eggs we'd find a nest ourselves.—Rochester Union.

A Definition.

"People are talking so much about epigrams in novels," said the young woman. "How would you describe an epigram?"

"An epigram," said the young man, who isn't literary to any great extent, "is a sort of a joke with a clean collar and its Sunday clothes on."—Washington Star.

Proving It.

Briggs (emphatically)—I tell you that fellow Strawber knows the value of a dollar.

Griggs—You must have been trying to borrow some money from him.—Detroit Free Press.

Labor Saving Inventions.

Editor—It seems to me you've been a long while grinding out this article.

Reporter—Yes. You see, I wrote the first half of it on the typewriter and the last half with a fountain pen.—Somerville Journal.

A Little Mistake.

Young Lady—What is the price of that bicycle costume?

Dealer—That is not a bicycle costume, miss. It's a suit of sanitary underwear.—New York Weekly.

A physician, in speaking of the various methods of inducing sleep, said: "I've tried them all—putting cold towel on the head, bathing the feet in hot water counting up to 1,000, drinking a glass of milk, and so on, and the best thing I ever found was simply this: When I have worked all evening and find myself at bed time in a state of nervousness or activity, I go to bed and place my right hand directly over the pit of my stomach. Whether it is the animal warmth of the hand acting on the stomach and drawing the circulation from the head, or some nervous action, I can't say, but I know that I fall asleep in a few minutes. I believe that in a large majority of the ordinary cases of sleeplessness this simple remedy will prove effective. I have recommended it to many patients, and they report surprising success."—Chicago Herald.

In an article in Scribner's Magazine for November it is stated that the English railways maintain three times as many trains as the American, and in 1892 carried 67,200 passengers per mile of railroad worked, against 4,900 carried by the American roads. The gross earnings of the English roads for the year mentioned above were $400,000,000 or $20,000 per mile; that of the American system $1,320,000,000, or $7,720 per mile.

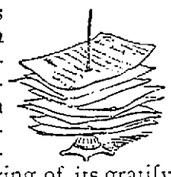
"Industrial unions" are being organized all over South Dakota. They hold weekly meetings for the discussion of social and political questions, and the officers collect statistics for the information of the members.

The czarina is an accomplished typewriter. All her family correspondence is indited on that machine, but nobody has ever ventured to allude to her as a "pretty typewriter" on pain of exile.

Sigurd Ibsen, son of the poet, is the husband of the daughter of Bjornstjerne Bjornson. They have a son, who is thus able to call the two greatest Norwegian poets his grandfathers.

Valued Indorsement

of Scott's Emulsion is contained in letters from the medical profession speaking of its gratifying results in their practice.



Scott's Emulsion

of cod-liver oil with Hypophosphites can be administered when plain oil is out of the question. It is almost as palatable as milk—easier to digest than milk.

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All druggists.

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RAILROAD TIME TABLES.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad.

Depart for Milwaukee.	Arrive from Milwaukee.
7.25 a m	8.17 a m
9.45 a m	10.00 a m
12.35 p m	11.50 a m
4.01 p m	1.50 p m
7.10 p m	5.05 p m
	8.35 p m
Depart for Chicago.	**Arrive from Chicago.**
7.25 a m	10.30 a m
10.55 a m	1.10 p m
4.00 p m	5.05 p m
7.40 p m	8.35 p m
For the West.	**From the West**
12.35 p m	5.05 p m
4.00 p m	8.17 a m

SUNDAY TRAINS.

For Milwaukee.	From Milwaukee
10.00 and 7.40 p m	8.17 a m, 12.10 and 5.05 p m
	8.35 p m
For Chicago.	**From Chicago.**
7.25 a m	12.10 p m
10.00 a m	5.05 p m
7.40 and 4.00 p m	8.35 p m
For the West.	**From the West.**
1.01 p m	8.17 a m

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

Trains leave Racine as follows:

Going North.	Going South.
1.05 a m daily.	5.38 a m daily.
9.05 a m ex. Sunday.	7.50 a m ex. Sunday.
8.05 a m ex. Sunday.	8.25 a m daily.
10.14 a m daily.	9.35 a m daily.
1.05 p m ex. Sunday.	11.35 a m daily.
3.50 p m ex. Sunday.	2.20 p m ex. Sunday.
4.25 p m daily.	4.28 p m daily.
6.35 p m daily.	7.12 p m daily.
9.40 p m daily.	

RACINE AND MILWAUKEE TRAINS.

Leave for Milwaukee.	Arrive from Milwaukee
8.10 a m daily.	7.35 a m ex Sunday.
12.45 p m daily.	8.00 a m Sunday only.
4.35 p m daily.	12.25 p m daily.
	4.38 p m daily.

R. Tuner, Ticket Agent.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

MAILS LEAVE POST OFFICE AS FOLLOWS:

7.30 a. m. North, South, East and West.
9.30 " South and West.
1.45 " North.
10.30 " South and East.
11.05 " South and East.
12.30 p. m. West.
12.35 " North.
1.30 " South and East.
4.00 " South, East and West.
6.10 " North.
7.30 " North, South, East and West.

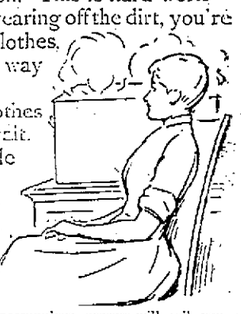
MAILS ARRIVE AT POST OFFICE.

5.30 a. m. North, South, East and West.
8.35 " North and West.
10.25 " South, East and West.
11.50 " North and West.
1.15 p. m. South, East and West.
2.45 " South.
2.55 " North.
4.30 " North and South.
5.15 " North and West.
6.45 " South, East and West.
8.30 " North.

Andrew Simonson, Postmaster
Walter Easson, Mailing Clerk

Two ways of washing.

One is the same way your grandmother washed—but there wasn't anything better, in her day. You rub soap into the clothes—then you rub them up and down on a washboard till you get the dirt worn off. This is hard work—and while you're wearing off the dirt, you're wearing out your clothes, too. The other way is Pearline's.



You put the clothes into Pearline and water—then you wait. Pearline gets the dirt all out. A little rinsing makes them perfectly clean.

Pearline does the work. There can't be anything so easy, so economical, or that keeps your clothes so absolutely safe from harm and wear and tear.

Beware you an imitation. Be honest—send it back. Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you, "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled, if your grocer sends JAMES PYLE, New York.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

MOTHERS, Do You Know that Paregoric, Bateman's Drops, Godfrey's Cordial, many so-called Soothing Syrups, and most remedies for children are composed of opium or morphine?

Do You Know that opium and morphine are stupefying narcotic poisons?

Do You Know that in most countries druggists are not permitted to sell narcotics without labeling them poisons?

Do You Know that you should not permit any medicine to be given your child unless you or your physician know of what it is composed?

Do You Know that Castoria is a purely vegetable preparation, and that a list of its ingredients is published with every bottle?

Do You Know that Castoria is the prescription of the famous Dr. Samuel Pitcher. That it has been in use for nearly thirty years, and that more Castoria is now sold than of all other remedies for children combined?

Do You Know that the Patent Office Department of the United States, and of other countries, have issued exclusive right to Dr. Pitcher and his assigns to use the word "Castoria" and its formula, and that to imitate them is a state prison offense?

Do You Know that one of the reasons for granting this government protection was because Castoria had been proven to be absolutely harmless?

Do You Know that 35 average doses of Castoria are furnished for 35 cents, or one cent a dose?

Do You Know that when possessed of this perfect preparation, your children may be kept well, and that you may have unbroken rest?

Well, these things are worth knowing. They are facts.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

P. P. P.

PRICKLY ASH, POKE ROOT AND POTASSIUM

Makes Marvelous Cures in Blood Poison Rheumatism and Scrofula

PIMPLES, BLOTCHES AND OLD SORES CATARRH, MALARIA, KIDNEY TROUBLES and DYSPEPSIA

Are entirely removed by P.P.P.—Prickly Ash, Poke Root and Potassium, the greatest blood purifier on earth.

Aberdeen, O., July 21, 1891.
MESSRS. LIPPMAN BROS., Savannah, Ga.: DEAR SIRS—I bought a bottle of your P. P. P. at Hot Springs, Ark., and it has done me more good than three months' treatment at the Hot springs. Send three bottles C. O. D.
Respectfully yours,
JAS. M. NEWTON,
Aberdeen, Brown County, O.

Capt. J. D. Johnston.

To all whom it may concern: I hereby testify to the wonderful properties of P. P. P. for eruptions of the skin. I suffered for several years with an unsightly and disagreeable eruption on my face. I tried every known remedy in vain until P. P. P. was used, and am now entirely cured.
(Signed by) J. D. JOHNSTON,
Savannah, Ga.

Skin Cancer Cured.

Testimony from the Mayor of Seguin, Tex.

SEGUIN, TEX., January 14, 1893.
MESSRS. LIPPMAN BROS., Savannah, Ga.: Gentlemen—I have tried your P. P. P. for a disease of the skin, usually known as skin cancer, of thirty years standing, and found great relief; it purifies the blood and removes all irritation from the seat of the disease and prevents any spreading of the sores. I have taken five or six bottles and feel confident that another course will effect a cure. It has also relieved me from indigestion and stomach troubles. Yours truly,
CAPT. W. M. RUST,
Attorney at Law.

Book on Blood Diseases Mailed Free.

ALL DRUGGISTS SELL IT.

LIPPMAN BROS.
PROPRIETORS,
Lippman's Block, Savannah, Ga.

Ladies whose systems are poisoned and whose blood is an impure condition, due to menstrual irregularities, are peculiarly benefited by the wonderful tonic and blood cleansing properties of P. P. P.—Prickly Ash, Poke Root and Potassium.

SPRINGFIELD, MO., Aug. 14th, 1893.—I can speak in the highest terms of your medicine from my own personal knowledge. I was affected with heart disease, pleurisy and rheumatism for 25 years, was treated by the very best physicians and spent hundreds of dollars, tried every known remedy without finding relief. I have only taken one bottle of your P. P. P., and can cheerfully say it has done me more good than anything I have ever taken. I can recommend your medicine to all sufferers of the above diseased.
MRS. M. M. TEARY,
Springfield, Green County, Mo.

PATENTS

FOR INVENTIONS.

Equal with the interest of those having claims against the government is that of INVENTORS, who often lose the benefit of valuable inventions because of the incompetency or inattention of the attorneys employed to obtain their patents. Too much care cannot be exercised in employing competent and reliable solicitors to procure patents, for the value of a patent depends greatly, if not entirely, upon the care and skill of the attorney.

With the view of protecting inventors from worthless or careless attorneys, and of seeing that inventions are well protected by valid patents, we have retained counsel expert in patent practice, and therefore are prepared to

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Cut this out and send it with your inquiry.

WHAT BRINGS RELEASE FROM DIRT AND GREASE? WHY DON'T YOU KNOW?

SAPOLIO

UNION STOCKYARDS.

ONE OF CHICAGO'S WONDERS AND ITS UNEQUALED MAGNITUDE.

The Great Slaughter and Packing Houses. In Tow of a Guide—Pig Sticking and Beef Killing—Some Marvelous Figures. The Stockyards Horse Market.

[Special Correspondence.]

CHICAGO, Nov. 27.—My opinion of the Chicago stockyards as they were seen yesterday is of a broad expanse of territory divided into sections and traversed by busy streets, of squealing pigs and bleating sheep, of frightened but silent cattle, of streams and pools of blood, of bare armed and ensanguined butchers, of clouds of steam, of acres and acres of mud, of smells of many shades, but all of the same general sort and all equally indescribable, of much running to and fro and shouting and blaspheming, of almost interminable vistas between hanging rows of dressed pork and beef and mutton.

But above all those impressions is the dominant one that here is system of a most comprehensive order. Here human ingenuity has been taxed to the utmost for the working out of that most important problem in the world of affairs of today, How shall time be economized? Here the principle of co-operation is vindicated in a remarkable degree.

Strolling Through the Yards.

The yards are perhaps quite as interesting as the packing houses, but after you have seen one or two blocks you have practically seen them all. The blocks are divided by board fences into pens, and from certain of these pens men on horseback and on foot are continually driving the stock through the streets into other pens. There is a deal of whip cracking and yelling expended in the operation of this transferring the animals, but they go quickly enough in the main, although now and then a Texas steer makes things lively for a few minutes, and the confusion is made worse by the men who drive about in buggies through the stock crowded streets, and in the morning by the many buses that force their way among the cattle and sheep and hogs. These buses are not exactly like any other vehicle with which I am familiar. They are furnished by the proprietors of the packing houses for the conveying of their office employees, of which there must be some thousands of both sexes, to and from their work.

The confusion on the streets would be even worse than it is were it not for the fact that some of the yards are connected by overhead runways, crossing the streets at an elevation of 10 or 15 feet, and which not only relieve the traffic of the yard, but furnish a unique feature to the landscape, if that term be applicable to a stockyard view.

The Packing Houses.

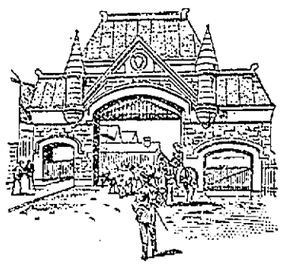
It is quite a walk across the yards to the packing houses, and during the stroll the visitor passes the exchange, a low brick and stone building in which many firms of dealers and brokers in meats, both on foot and dressed, are located. The packing houses themselves are enormous institutions. A dozen separate concerns operate them, the two most important of which are Swift & Co. and Armour & Co. This information is probably gratuitous, for their brands are to be read in all parts of the known world, but a writing upon the packing houses that did not mention them would miss a most important allusion. I haven't any idea which of the two is the larger, but I am told that the Armour people kill more pigs, while the Swift folks butcher more cattle. I ran across Swift's first and was guided by an employee detailed for that purpose through the packing houses of that concern.

The packing house guide is a most entertaining creature. It is his delight to tell startling stories of the number of killings that may be accomplished in a day by "our house" and to hold up all other killers and packers to well deserved scorn. He also feels it incumbent upon him to see that the visitor witnesses everything going.

In Tow of a Guide.

I fancy that all the guide told me today is true, but I shall not repeat his statements here. The reader might believe every one of them from the lips of that guide, but he would not probably swallow them whole if I were to write them down. It is the guide's opinion that pig butchery is the most interesting feature of a packing house, and he said I ought to see it if I saw nothing else. I saw it, and this is how it is done and how it is viewed by the visitor:

First as to the visitor. He is guided across a vast and bloody floor crowded with men who are operating on dead pigs in various ways and past a vat of hot and



ENTRANCE TO THE STOCKYARDS.

steaming water, where the carcasses are scalded before the hair is taken off. Then a narrow flight of stairs, half hidden by the steam of the scalding, is climbed. Then the visitor binds his nose with his handkerchief, even if he is somewhat defective in the sense of smell. Then two or three mysterious doors and corridors are passed, a perpendicular and very dirty ladder is climbed, and—there you are, standing in a little gallery over a pen of pigs, every one of which is squealing at the top of its pachydermatous voice. The inference of the visitor is that the pigs know that they are about to die, and it is a pleasure to record that once they have been got into that grewsome place they die quickly.

How the Pigs Are Killed.

A brawny chap stands ready as the pigs are brought in. With the strength and skill that come only after long practice he loops a chain about one of the hind legs of a pig. On a sort of shelf some six or eight feet above another man stands, and he pulls a lever that leads to the suspension of the pig, head downward, from an "overhead railway." Then a man with a long and keen knife buries it to the handle in the animal's throat. There is a sudden stoppage of that particular pig's squeal, a great gush of bright pig blood, and what was erstwhile hog is now meat.

The carcass is shoved along to the scalding vat, thence through an elaborate system of rapidly moving "scrapers" that remove the bristles, thence to various cutting tables, where it is separated into sides, hams, shoulders, spareribs and other cuts. A hundred men maybe have a hand in the killing and dismemberment of every pig. The fellow who severs the hams and shoulders from the sides is one of the most powerful men I have ever seen, and he does his work impassively and with the steadiness of a clock. About once in 30 seconds he raises a mighty cleaver, and when he lets the edged steel fall the cut is made invariably and completely.

"Say," said the guide, who saw me watching this brawny chap, "he's as good as the feller in Paris with his gelatin, ain't he?"

The Beef Killing Bed.

While the pig whose brief death agonies and subsequent nirvana have been described was progressing from cutting table to cutting table, other pigs, in one continuous stream, have been following along the same grewsome road at the rate of several every minute, and at the same time numbers of sheep and steers have been deftly though not so rapidly sent along similar roads in other houses. Sheep are killed in much the same manner as pigs, though their necks are broken after their throats are cut, and they are skinned and not scraped.

Cattle are driven into pens that will each hold one steer and tapped on the head with sledge hammers wielded by brawny men who do nothing else. They are after-

KNOCKING DOWN THE STEERS.

ward "stuck," eviscerated, skinned and cut up with the utmost neatness and dispatch, and every night there are hundreds of carcasses cooling in pieces that in the morning were great, handsome steers, each one strong enough to put to flight a hundred unarmed men if only its animal might were backed by intelligence. The place where cattle are slaughtered is called a killing bed.

Quite as interesting as the killing beds are the packing departments, and the loading departments, and all the other departments, but they cannot all be described, and so I will stop right here, merely adding a few figures for the benefit of those who like statistics.

Some Stockyards Figures.

G. W. Dale was the first Chicago meat packer. He began more than half a century ago with 200 head of cattle and 350 hogs. The Bull's Head stockyards were established in 1848 at the corner of Madison street and Ogden avenue. The present Union stockyards were opened in the Town of Lake, now part of Chicago, on Christmas day, 1865. There were seven miles of streets and pens for 118,000 animals, costing $1,165,000. Now there are 90 miles of streets, as many miles of water troughs, 2½ times as many miles of feeding troughs, 3¾ times as many miles of water and drainage pipes and 87 miles of railway tracks, while the first cost of the yards has now aggregated $4,000,000. The packing houses cost a good deal more, and in yards and packing houses together fully 20,000 persons find employment in the busiest times. Horses are handled here as well as butchers' animals, the Chicago stockyard horse market being the largest in the world. It is carried on in a pavilion that was built at a cost of $100,000.

The yards now handle $260,000,000 worth of stock a year, and it takes 312,000 cars annually to bring the animals here and 97,000 to take them away, dead and alive.

CHARLES APPLEBEE.

GOSSIP AND GLEANINGS.

Mrs. Langtry's Complexion—Women of Tact—Horse Show Echoes.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—Mrs. Langtry, with her marvelous complexion, looks as handsome as ever, if a few years older. The Jersey Lily always asserts that the brilliancy of her complexion and the firmness of her skin are altogether due to her daily energetic constitutional. "A slow walk is little better than no walk. It is the rapid walk which brings the blood to the cheeks," says the famous beauty.

A woman of tact never says aught against her women friends when talking to a man. In almost every man's composition there is something which resents a disposition to injure those who are absent and unable to defend themselves.

The fight which the women of New York made to defeat Tammany will go down to posterity as a historical event in New York politics. Mrs. Josephine Shaw Lowell, the inspiration of the feminine forces, was ill almost from the beginning of the campaign. From her bed, however, she directed the movements of the different factions, consulting daily with a representative of each.

There were a larger number of horses entered by women this year at the New York horse show than ever before. Mrs. John Jacob Astor exhibited several saddle horses. Mrs. Foxhall Keene's horses were among the prize winners.

Mrs. Coleman Drayton's recent denial of all her husband's allegations, signifying her intention to oppose his application for a divorce, has caused people who know her as "Lottie" Astor to become reminiscent. A woman who knew her as a child says that at 10 years of age she was noted among millionaire's children because of the little girls of her own age employed to wait upon her, and, to quote the reminiscent lady, they were "bossed" around considerably by their small, imperious mistress.

Something new and very sensible for the woman who must go out in bad weather is the rainy day outfit. It consists of a skirt and cape of cloth covered rubber. The mackintosh ulster, while excellent, invariably means bedraggled skirts underneath. These outfits come in small checks of dark colors and are becoming as well as useful.

The passion for bicycling among fashionable women has received a few shocks lately. Mrs. Clement C. Moore, a well known New York society woman, had a very serious fall, resulting in a sprained ankle, and Mrs. Harper Pennington, the wife of the artist, fell from her wheel, breaking her leg. It is reported that Mrs. Cleveland intends riding a bicycle. There have been some cruel rumors lately about the women bicyclists who have been independent enough to adopt the rational dress for wheeling. The makers of artificial shews and muscles aver that they are unusually busy at present making padded calves for many of the women bicyclists. This rumor will confuse simple minded people, who imagined the bicycling costume meant a decrease of feminine vanity and an increase of good sense.

LAURA OLIVIA BOOTHE.

SCHEMES OF PAWNBROKERS.

How a Barber Paid a Quarter to Look at a Glass "Diamond."

A young knight of the razor in Lexington avenue told me that he had been swindled out of $2 by one man and out of 25 cents by a pawnbroker. He was shaving a customer a week or so ago when a seedily attired man entered, and waiting an opportunity displayed pawn tickets showing an advance of $20 on a watch, $18 on a diamond ring and smaller amounts on other articles.

"He offered to let me have the tickets for $2, and I thought if a pawnbroker would advance $20 on a watch it must surely be worth three times as much. Pawnbrokers, I know, only advance one-third of the value of goods at most. So I paid him the $2, and the next day I went to the pawnbroker's shop.

"I may be green, but that watch couldn't fool me. It was of brass, thinly washed with gold and worth about $4. That pawnbroker must have hired the man to take the tickets around, for he wouldn't have given $1 on that timepiece. I wouldn't pay $20 and interest to get it out, and I am out $2.

"It wasn't long after that that I had evidence that pawnbrokers stand in with these men. A shabby individual came in here and told a story of misfortune He had been compelled to pawn a diamond ring, he said, for $35. It was half a carat diamond, he said, and he showed me a ticket. He said I could inspect the ring if I wanted before buying the ticket, so I went with him to a pawnbroker's near Seventy-fifth street.

"'Here's a man to see that ring,' he said to the pawnbroker, handing him the ticket.

"'I'll show you the ring if you give me 50 cents,' said the pawnbroker.

"I told the pawnbroker I wouldn't give 50 cents to see the ring, but I offered him a quarter, and he showed me the ring. It was one of these glass affairs that you can buy for 10 cents in the Bowery. I wouldn't buy it and left, but he had my quarter, and I have heard of other quarters he has made in the same way. It's a pretty easy way to make money—exhibiting 10 cent rings for a quarter a sight."

While I was in the barber shop a man entered and wanted to sell a pawn ticket for a pair of trousers for $1, but no one would buy.—New York Herald.

Within Bounds.

Mrs. Plankington—I think I'll have my old hat retrimmed.

Plankington—That's more than I can afford.

Mrs. Plankington—Then what shall I do?

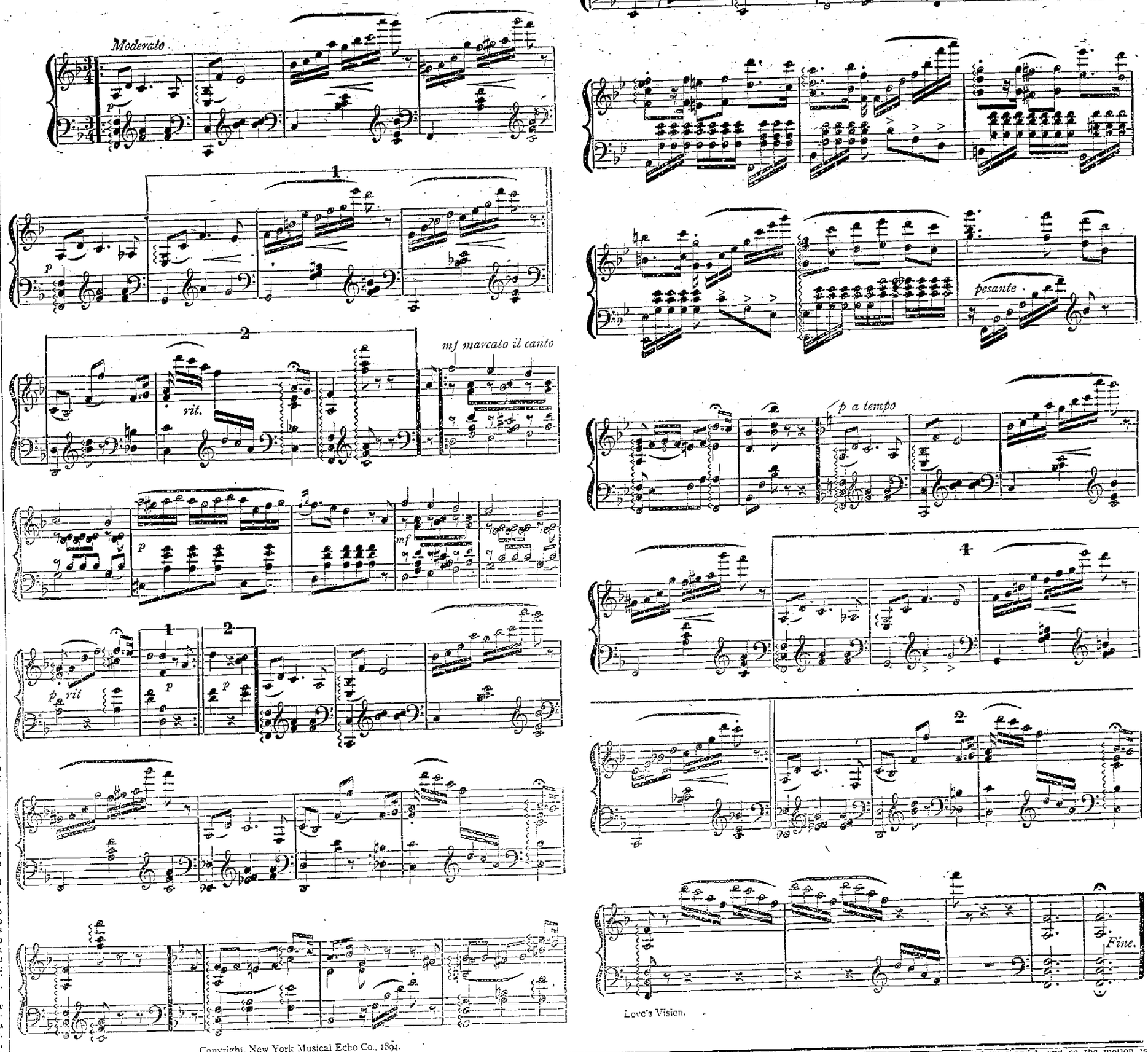
Plankington—Get a new one.—Clothier and Furnisher.

Dedicated to Miss Mildred Goldberg.

LOVE'S VISION.

REVERIE.

By EDUARD HOLST.



Love's Vision.

Copyright, New York Musical Echo Co., 1894.

HE RAISES TERRAPIN

BUT THUS FAR THE FARM IS NOT VERY PROFITABLE.

A Turtle That Is Almost Worth Its Weight In Gold—It Is Now a Luxury Even In the Land of Its Birth—The Tame Terrapin.

[Special Correspondence.]

HEATHVILLE, Northumberland County, Va., Nov. 26.—"There's your terrapin," an old Maryland host was wont to say, "and there's pepper, salt, butter and sherry wine. If you want to spoil the terrapin, put on the wine." Plain folk that live where the terrapin grows are fond of saying that the epicure's terrapin is merely a vehicle for sauce, and they pretend to believe that cunningly sauced calf's head would deceive half the terrapin experts. Those to whom terrapin has usually been not a luxury, but a matter of course, like the creature served in his shell with just the ordinary condiments at hand to be applied in accordance with in-

CAPTURING A "COUNT."

dividual taste. But so great has become the demand for terrapin in all the large cities of the Atlantic coast that the creature has become a luxury even in the land of his birth, the prolific region of the Chesapeake; hence the terrapin farm.

Senator Dennis of Maryland was accustomed to smile when strangers spoke or wrote of his terrapin farm. The truth is that the senator simply improved somewhat upon the time honored Maryland custom of keeping a few terrapin in the cellar for future use. He had a house where his terrapin were fed, but he did not make a business of terrapin farming. Others have since gone into that business, and in course of time perhaps the ravages made by the hunters among wild terrapin will be repaired by the terrapin farmers.

One of the largest terrapin farms is that of Charles Lewis, on Hog island, a spot of a few acres in the Potomac not far from the Chesapeake and opposite the mouth of Cean river, a tide water tributary of the Potomac. Mr. Lewis is a Virginian from the eastern shore, an energetic man, who laid up considerable money in running steamboats on the Chesapeake and in New York harbor. He went into terrapin farming about five years ago. After fencing in several acres, partly on the island and partly in the water surrounding it, he began buying terrapin for stocking the farm. He has been buying ever since until some persons believe he has many thousands in stock. The number is probably overestimated, but Mr. Lewis has undoubtedly put a great deal of money in his farm, although small terrapin, from the size of a thumb nail upward, may be bought as low as 25 cents and sometimes a good deal lower. The terrapin is supposed to be about five years in reaching the marketable condition. A "count," as the term is, must measure 7 inches on the bottom shell, according to the Baltimore standard, before it is regarded as fit to set before an epicure. Counts have reached $70 a dozen in recent seasons.

Some epicures profess to believe that the artificially cultivated terrapin lacks a certain flavor of his wild brother, and this is ascribed to the absence of some elements of food obtainable by the wild terrapin. Mr. Lewis believes he has made sure of these elements by including in the area of his farm a quantity of sea grass such as is found where terrapin inhabit. He has, as in the case of other terrapin farms, included an area of sandy beach where the terrapin may lay their eggs. It is the nature of the terrapin to burrow in the mud at the approach of cold weather and to come out in May. The dormant terrapin is fat, and the eggs are formed within the female. It is during the dormant season that the creatures are caught and eaten. When warm weather comes, Farmer Lewis' dormant terrapin wake up, and the females come ashore to lay their eggs. The terrapin digs a perfectly round hole in the sand and there deposits her eggs. When the eggs have been laid, she scrapes sand over them and puts it down hard by rising on her toes and letting her body drop with all its weight upon the spot. The female does not lay all her eggs in one day, but a few at a time until she has all of them hidden away and neatly patted down. Snugly tucked away, there the eggs are subjected to the heat of the sun until the young terrapin are hatched, and as soon as the tiny creatures have the needed strength they come out and take to the water. In some of the Chesapeake lands where terrapin breed there are many foxes, and the latter destroy many eggs by breaking into the nests. Farmer Lewis' terrapin nests are subject to no such dangers, so that the percentage of loss is small.

Since the young terrapin take to the water when they are tiny, the farm fence has to be very close. It is also strong to prevent incursions from without. As the terrapin, if left to themselves, lie dormant in the very season when they are most in demand, it is necessary before the cold weather comes on to separate from the main part of the farm a great many "counts" and to keep them against mud in a smaller pond where they can have no chance to bury themselves and may easily be caught at any time. These terrapin are fed on crabs, clams and such fish as suit their fancy. The earlier so called terrapin farms consisted of such a pond only and did not include a breeding place. Captive terrapin thus kept on top, so to speak, become amusingly tame and respond with alacrity to the call of the man that comes to feed them. A rap on the side of the pen brings them from every direction, and the creatures fairly fall over themselves in their eagerness to get at the food.

When the Lewis terrapin farm shall have reached full development, it is likely to figure largely in the terrapin markets of Baltimore and Washington.

E. N. VALLANDIGHAM.

A Movable Feast.

Boarder—Why in creation did you ring the breakfast bell at 4 o'clock this morning?

Cook—The missus heard it thundering and told me to hurry up and serve breakfast before the milk soured.—Dubuque Times.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS

THE SEAL FAMILY.

The First Aquatic Animal That Seven-year-old Eskimo Johnnie Kills.

The seal family is an exceedingly varied and interesting one, but with the exception of the harbor seal the several species are about as unknown to the average American as if they inhabited the planet Mars. In endeavoring to better this condition of things a writer in St. Nicholas, in which the accompanying pretty picture is found, names among the seals of our shores the West Indian seal seen by Columbus in 1494 when he and his crew landed on a little rocky islet south of Hal-

THE HARP SEAL.

ti to look for his missing caravels; the California sea elephant, the largest of all seals; the hooded seal, the harp seal, the ribbon seal, the ringed seal, the gray seal and the bearded seal.

Nearly all the seals have large eyes, rounded heads, short necks, and coarse hair of no value save to the Eskimo.

The adult male harp seal or saddle back seal is, according to this writer, the most beautiful of all our true seals and also the most abundant and valuable. Thousands are killed annually off Newfoundland and Labrador for their oil. The prevailing color of this species is creamy yellow, when clean and dry, on which is laid a broad and conspicuous saddle mark of jet black, which sometimes covers the middle of the side and is partly repeated on the head. The female is of a dull white or straw color, and when born the young are quite white and woolly. The adult male is about 6 feet in length and the female 5 feet.

Most strangely colored of all seals, however, is the curious ribbon seal. On a smooth ground color of either blackish brown or yellowish gray nature has sportively laid some broad, yellowish white ribbons. One goes around the back of the head and ties under the throat.

Although the little ringed seal, contemptuously called the floe rat by English sailors, is the smallest of our species, it is also the most enterprising. In the cold waters of the north it goes, simply everywhere. This seal is the first aquatic animal Eskimo children are taught to kill, and when 7-year-old Eskimo Johnnie kills his first seal the proud father hangs the teeth and front flippers around his neck as trophies of his skill.

Six Little Turkeys.

Six little turkeys, all in a row!
Now what they were hatched for they didn't know.
Our grandma did, but she would not tell.
She watered and fed them every day well,
But not one of the six heard her say
She was fattening them for Thanksgiving day.

Six little turkeys! From morning till night
They would fly away and hide out of sight.
Grandma's sunbonnet scarcely at all
Found time to hang on its peg on the wall,
For they kept her all summer watching about
The byways and hedges, calling them out.

Six large, fat turkeys, and all in a row
On Thanksgiving morn! One was to go
To Sam, one to Tom, another to Lu
(Dear little grandchildren, loving and true).
One was to be sent to poor Widow Gray,
With six helpless children to feed that day.

Our Betty cooked one for lame little Joe—
His mother is sick and feeble, you know.
Grandma was so happy she didn't mind
Running all summer the turkeys to find.
She knew when Thanksgiving day came round
The very best place for each would be found.

Finger Nails and Fortune Telling.

According to this superstition, a person with broad nails is of gentle nature, timid and bashful. Those whose nails grow into the flesh at the points or sides are much given to luxury. A white mark on the nail bespeaks misfortune. Persons with very pale nails are subject to much infirmity of the flesh and persecution by neighbors and friends. People with narrow nails are ambitious and quarrelsome. Lovers of knowledge and liberal sentiments have round nails. Indolent people generally have fleshy nails. Small nails indicate littleness of mind, obstinacy and conceit. Melancholy persons are distinguished by their pale or lead colored nails, and choleric martial men, delighting in war, have red spotted nails.

A Midnight Vision.

One calm autumn night
The stars were so bright,
And the leaves as my window were tapping,
An old witch flew past
With a whirl and a blast
That set all my curtains a-flapping.

"Oh, whither so high,
Old woman?" called I.
"Are you taking your steed for an airing?"
She reined up her broom
And came into the room
And sat down on the hat she was wearing.

Then she said, said she,
"Will you ride with me?
On the wings of the wind I go flying
Over brake and fen,
From the haunts of men.
To the back of the moon I'll be hiding."

Then she mounted her steed
Calling, "Follow; I lead."
While the hobby was snorting and steaming.
But I rubbed my eyes,
For, to my surprise,
She was gone—and—I had been dreaming!

A Queer Case.

Our little Tommy was so sick
It gave us quite a shock.
We sent off for the doctor quick
At half past eight o'clock.

The doctor came, polite and cool,
Felt Tommy's pulse, and then
He said, "If Tommy staid from school,
He'd be all right by ten!"

Wanted All the Credit.

Jagwell—What makes that hen in your back yard cackle so loud?

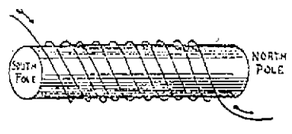
Wigway—Oh, they've just laid a cornerstone across the street, and she's trying to make the neighbors think she did it.—Philadelphia Record.

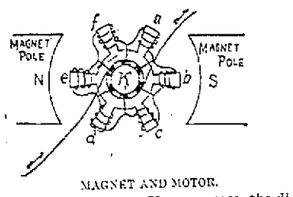
SCIENCE PROGRESS.

HOW ELECTRIC STREET CARS RUN.

One Small Fact Explains the Production of Motion by Electricity.

Every one has seen a magnet attract and pick up a needle. This same attraction is what propels a street car. The simple fact that magnets attract and repel magnets is the one that explains how electricity produces motion. If we take a piece of iron and coil some wire around it and then pass an electric current through this wire, the iron piece becomes a strong magnet. On the current ceasing the mag-





MAGNET AND MOTOR.

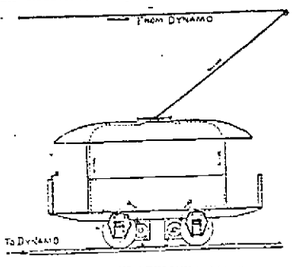
netism disappears. If we reverse the direction of flow of the current, we cause the former north magnet pole to become the south pole, and vice versa.

Now, similar magnet poles repel and dissimilar magnet poles attract. In the second figure there is shown a form of motor generally used as a toy. On each side are the poles of a magnet marked N and S. In the center is the revolving part or armature with the projecting arms. Around each arm is wound a coil of wire, thus making each a magnet when an electric current flows through the wire. The wire is connected at intervals to the little black sections (K), representing metal segments, which are arranged in a circle and separated from one another by pieces of insulating material, represented by white spaces. Pieces of metal called brushes on opposite sides of this, rubbing on the metal strips, convey in this way an electric current from the connecting wires.

Let a current flow in, as indicated by the arrows, and the projecting ends, a b c, etc., all become magnet poles from the current flowing through the wires around them. The poles a and b are made north magnet poles and are drawn over toward the magnet S, while c becomes a south magnet pole and is repelled from S. Similarly on the other side d and e become south magnet poles and are attracted toward N, while f becomes a north magnet pole and is repelled from N. The result, it is readily seen, gives a revolving motion to the right in the direction that the hands of the clock move.

As this star piece revolves the black or metal segments rub against the contact pieces or brushes shown on each side. In the position shown these brushes are just about to leave the metal segments between b, c, e and f and slide over on to the following ones. As soon as this is done the direction of the current around b and e is changed, and the magnetism of these poles is reversed, and they are then repelled from S and N, and so the motion is kept up.

For good reasons the form of electric motor generally used differs somewhat from the one just described, says Dixie in an illustrated explanation of how elec-



ELECTRICITY APPLIED TO CAR.

tric street cars run, here given in brief. The application of such motion to propelling cars is of course obvious. The current flows from the wire overhead down the trolley pole and along the circuits to the motors beneath the car, then through the wheels to the track, and thus back to the generating station.

Doesn't Believe In High Tension.

Thomas A. Edison is not to be numbered with the adherents of the lately heralded method of producing light by the use of high tension currents. This is the current of which Nikola Tesla is the strongest advocate. We must expect, according to this theory, a wonderful revolution in the lighting of our houses during the next decade. It will come from invisible sources, and the rooms will be in a glow of light, an essentially modern condition.

"I do not think people would use it," says Mr. Edison, as quoted by the New York Press, "because it does away with some very essential qualities which a good light should possess. The human eye is adapted by nature to encounter red and yellow rays in light with which it comes in contact. We have these in the sun, in gas, in the incandescent light, in the candle, etc. When we reduce the amount of energy per candle power, we lose these red and ultra yellow rays. The glowworm produces a light, but without any of these red and yellow rays to which we are accustomed. The energy is very small. It is the same with these high tension currents. Now, no one would want a sepulchral light—the light we are accustomed to connect with graves and vaults. No. The eyes are built for very ultra violet or reddish rays, for a compound ray light, not a one ray light. Nature is against it."

Star Hunting.

Asteroid hunters now use a camera of special construction and mounted so that it can follow the diurnal motion of the stars. In this way several hundred times as much area of the sky can be watched. Fixed stars photograph as round dots and planets as streaks or lines, says Popular Science News.

Porous glass window panes are reported from Paris. The minute holes in the glass are too fine to permit of a draft and yet large enough to afford a pleasant and healthy method of ventilation.

In Early Youth.

"I was not aware that you knew him," said Tom Snack to an Irish friend the other day.

"Knew him!" he exclaimed. "I knew him when his father was a boy!"—Burlington (Ia.) Gazette.

CARNEGIE ON A CHANGE.

Does Not Want Any Changes Made in the Financial System of Our Government Now.

Andrew Carnegie, the steel king, who has been in Pittsburg for ten days inspecting his great plants, has returned to New York. Before leaving he talked at considerable length on the business outlook. In the course of the interview he said:

This is not, in my opinion, the time when any valuable forecast can be made. It is reported we are to have a sensational presidential message looking to a change in our currency system. No matter whether the scheme would be better than that which we have, still the waters would be troubled and business must suffer. You know that if you wish to rebuild your house and live in it, no matter how much you are going to improve it (and all changes are not improvements by any means), you cannot enjoy undisturbed repose, neither can a nation. This is one objection to tinkering at short intervals with any policy, tariff or currency. It bad enough with the tariff, but it is highly dangerous when the money and currency of a nation are tampered with. These are the blood of the whole system industrial, agricultural, commercial, financial. The richest man down to the bootblack on the corner is vitally affected by a change in money. I did my best to impress upon the powers that be after the July panic of 1893 that the nation as a patient was not in a position to undergo a surgical operation, and I had hopes that President Cleveland's usual good sense would lead him to postpone his tariff changes until the general health of the patient was good at least; this advice was not followed.

The patient had a great shock, the greatest shock that the United States have ever had the civil war excepted, and it is in my opinion a great mistake to look for speedy recovery. No matter what improvements can be made in our financial system, this is no time for change. I do not believe any decided improvement can be made in the system; it is working splendidly, and one feature, which is to agitators an objection, is really one of its decided advantages. It tends to keep wild speculation within bounds, as it does not expand to suit speculative, balloonish gentlemen who cannot get money for the asking, only because they have nothing upon which prudent bankers wish to take the risk of lending. President Cleveland has been as sound upon money as President Harrison was, and I can scarcely believe that he meditates a message that must temporarily derange the business of the country, and this any new policy must do. General Grant's words are today full of wisdom: "Let us have peace." The action of congress is also an important factor. If the country is to be excited by threatened changes in the tariff, no matter if these changes would be ultimately beneficial, which of course I do not believe they would be, still they would disturb the confidence not only of the people at home but of the capitalists abroad, both of which are essential elements to the return of prosperity; therefore you see, we must wait until the turn of the year before any reasonable opinion can be formed.

BIG SHIPS ARE EXPENSIVE.

It Costs Something to Run a First Class Navy.

During the period covered by the report of the paymaster general the cost of the United States steamship Chicago (second rate) was $310,513.60; the United States steamship Yorktown (third rate) $169,907.58 and the United States steamship Petrel (fourth rate), $103,502.78. These figures afford an approximate idea of the cost of maintaining vessels of the different classes. The cost of maintenance of the New York navy yard was $607,586.52; of the Pensacola navy yard, $540,341.90. These amounts include the cost of officers and clerks and of labor and material applied to the erection, repair, care and preservation of the wharfs, buildings and docks. In addition to the tables of figures, the report describes the organization of the bureau and the the various books and records maintained.

During the past year the bureau has prepared carefully-drawn specifications covering a large class of stores in general use in order that contractors may have precise and accurate information will secure prompt and satisfactory delivery of material under contract, and that the delays complained of on this account will be obviated. General Stewart refers to the benefits anticipated from the establishment of the naval supply fund. The amount appropriated for that account is so small that the bureau has moved cautiously in the matter of purchasing under it, as it is desired not to have any part of it tied up in stores that are not in constant demand. By enabling the department to keep on hand a stock of such articles as are constantly required and by purchasing such material in large quantities the government askes both time and money. Issues from this account are reimbursed from the proper appropriations.

New Conditions in the South.

Memphis Avalanche (Dem.): It is not very easy to extract consolation out of a defeat, but it may be that the split-up in the south will redound to the eventual advantage of this section. As a general proposition it is much better for the people to have two parties that will be a check upon each other than it is to have everything one way. The south was never more prosperous and never more influential in national affairs than when the Democratic and Whig parties were contending for mastery.

An Unhappy Cabinet.

New York World (Dem): The renewal of the talk of Mr. Carlisle's resignation is nonsense. It has been said that the first essential of a good cabinet officer is ability to keep on smiling in front while being booted in the rear. Mr. Cleveland's cabinet members have learned to do it.

It's a Prize Winner

Read what the World's Fair Judges said when granting the Highest Award to

LORILLARD'S Climax Plug

"A bright, sweet navy plug chewing tobacco, containing finest quality of Burley Leaf. Has a fine, rich flavor and excellent chewing qualities, combining all points necessary to rate this product of the **highest order of excellence** in its class."

Everybody who tries CLIMAX PLUG says it's the best. For sale everywhere.

INDIAN JUDGES.

The Sioux Have Three of Them, and They Have Some Funny Cases.

Sioux Indians in North Dakota have a court of their own, in which three judges dispense justice. They hold court in a large tepee emblazoned with many colored pictures of horses, owls and eagles. Big Mane, Black Elk and Sam White Bird are the judges. They wear store clothes, and Judge Mane sports a watch and chain. They are at liberty to call court for any hour of the day they see fit. When a session of court is called, the Indian agent sends out Indian policemen to notify witnesses to appear in court at the appointed time. If, when court meets, it is found that some of the witnesses summoned have failed to put in an appearance, Indian police are again sent out, and they never return without bringing in the person or persons they were sent after. The judges themselves examine the witnesses, displaying considerable ingenuity in drawing from the reluctant and bashful witness his or her testimony.

When the examination has been completed, the tent is cleared, and the judges consult until they arrive at a decision. All offenses against common law as well as tribal laws, sun, scalp or war dances and the practicing of medicine men come before them for adjudication. A record of each case is carefully kept after the following fashion: "Chasing Crane was arrested by police for stealing Solomon Yellow Hawk's wife. Was sent up for 30 days at hard labor."

Bull Talker had a row with Mrs. White Deer, and she gave him an unmerciful drubbing. He was exceedingly crestfallen at being whipped by a woman, but his wife was not to be trifled with and was not disposed to see her husband imposed upon and thrashed by Mrs. White Deer, so she had the amazon arrested on the charge of "fighting and beating my husband." The trial was held in due time, the charges were sustained, and Mrs. White Deer was required to serve ten days in the agency jail.—New York Advertiser.

ON A CHERRY STONE.

A Talented Convict Carves There His Petition For a Pardon.

Gesa Berger, the actor and newspaper man, has a picture in caligraphy that has a remarkable history. It is in size 30 by 42 inches and is the work of Joseph Loew, the most noted counterfeiter that the Austrian government ever knew.

When an application is made for a pardon in Austria, the red tape policy of that country compels the applicant to address the emperor with all his titles. Emperor Ferdinand had about 40 titles. Loew engraved all of these names, together with his petition for a pardon, on a cherry stone.

The letters were so fine that it required the aid of a powerful microscope to decipher them. One day, when the emperor visited the prison, Loew in person presented a cherry stone to the emperor and told him what it contained. The emperor made an examination and was so amazed at the work that he gave him an unconditional pardon. Not only did he pardon him, but gave him a position as a detective to trail down counterfeiters. Loew was a well informed man in all the arts and rascalities of counterfeiters, and in less than two years after his pardon he ran to the earth almost every counterfeiter in Austria and died a few years ago covered with detective honors. The picture, although made 50 years ago, is in a remarkable state of preservation.—Chicago Times.

Egypt's Cotton Crop.

Eight or ten years ago Egypt was insolvent. Today she is bristling with prosperity. The position of the fellaheen is constantly improving. The corvee is abolished, and the people have no more compulsory labor, except to keep the Nile within bounds at high flood, for which they are paid. The land taxes are gradually being reduced, and extortion and corruption seem to have been stamped out. She sells cereals enough to pay for the imported articles necessary to maintain her simple standard of life. I can't help thinking that cotton—or the money it produces—has played a part of no small importance in the work of administration that has brought all these blessings.

A birdseye view of the area of cotton cultivation would give the outline of a half opened fan. From the point of the delta near Cairo it stretches nearly to Port Said on the northeast and beyond Alexandria on the northwest, this simile being helped by the great arc curving into the Mediterranean, the narrow strip devoted to cotton along the Nile from Cairo, 100 miles southward, forming the handle. This area is veined with innumerable canals, branching from the Rosetta and Damietta arms of the Nile, which distribute the vivalizing waters.—North American Review.

How Samson Would Fight Corbett.

Some one in the crowd asked Strong Man Samson if he had ever had a setto with a boxer.

"I never have," said the athlete, "but I thought one time of challenging Corbett, and for three months I hatched a theory of attack and defense. My family objected to my engaging in any such contest, and I abandoned the idea. My idea of conquering the champion pugilist was to reverse the tactics of all fighters, which is to keep out of reach of their opponent's arm, and to keep so close to him in the battle as to render it impossible for him to strike with his full power at arm's length. At the same time my scheme was to play on his arm and wrist and to disable him with a few well directed blows at those points. I thought of putting myself in training for three months or more under the direction of a competent trainer. I'll guarantee that, if an experienced fighter will adopt my tactics, he can best Corbett. I don't claim to be a pugilist, and a good boxer could undoubtedly knock me down despite my strength."—Washington Post.

Poor Tommy.

Belle—Why doesn't Tommy get married?

Nell (contemptuously)—Can't afford it.

Belle—Well, he and his wife could live on "bread and cheese and kisses," couldn't they?

Nell—Yes, they might, but Tommy hasn't been able to find any girl who could provide the necessary bread and cheese as yet.—Somerville Journal.

When the common earthworm is cut in two, to the tail there grows a head and to the head there grows a tail, and two animals are formed. As the wound heals a small white button is formed, which afterward develops into rings and a perfect extremity.

"Lecturettes" is the latest addition to our language. It comes from the land of "lady mayoresses and lady paintresses," and seems to mean an informal talk—some of froth of a lecture perhaps.

Narrowness.

It is strange, very strange, to me that many men should devote themselves so exclusively to the study of their own particular callings. It seems as if they thought a mind must grow narrow before it can come to a focus. We send our young men abroad to enlarge and modify their notions, but those who stay at home shut themselves up with the primers and catechisms of their professions until they are stiffened into machines for specific purposes. The knowledge of a man who confines himself to one object bears the same relation to that of the liberal scholar that the red or violet ray of a prism does to the blended light of a sunbeam.—O. W. Holmes' "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table."

Misunderstood the Text.

"Now, tell me what the trouble is," said a mother to her little girl, whom she had just been obliged to take out of church because of a violent fit of weeping.

"He called me," said the child between her sobs, "a simple, little cross eyed thing!"

The child was cross eyed, and the minister had just given out the hymn, "Simply to thy cross I cling."—New York Herald.

The stentor or trumpet animalculæ is shaped exactly like a trumpet, save that at the small end there is a globe which seems to answer the purpose of heart, stomach, liver, lungs and all other organs.

FINANCES IN FRONT

Of All the Questions to Come Before Congress.

SPEAKER CRISP ON THE OUTLOOK.

Some Improvements Necessary on the System That Makes Bond Issues Needful Every Few Months, He Thinks—Does Not Expect Any Tariff Legislation, Nor Consider That the Revenues Require It—Palmer Predicts a Free Silver Bill.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Speaker Crisp does not believe that the coming short session of congress will be productive of much legislation. "It is very important," he says, "that there should be some legislation on finance. I am not prepared to predict what, if anything, may be done at this session; but it must be apparent to every one that the present situation should not be permitted to remain long. Whatever suggestions the administration has to make will be awaited with great interest. Whether or not Mr. Carlisle will present a proposition which will meet with general approval no one can say until the message comes in. A financial system which puts it in the power of any one to deplete the treasury of gold and to compel the government to increase its interest bearing obligations by the issue of bonds is vicious, and should be corrected as speedily as possible."

No Tariff Legislation Probable.

He referred to the majority report of the house judiciary committee of the last session differing with the secretary as to the authority to issue bonds, though he was unable to say whether there would be any discussion of the recent bond issue. The house never passed upon the report, but the speaker thinks it may be considered. The speaker does not think there will be any tariff legislation during the session except to correct the alcoholic schedule of the present law. Further legislation, he says, rests with the senate. As to sugar he says: "It seems to me that the same influences which during the long session put the duty on sugar will be able to prevent a repeal during the short time there is left for this congress to legislate."

None Needed the Speaker Says.

Crisp does not think there is any necessity for any measure to raise additional revenue, as the present law when it gets fully in operation will raise all the revenue needed. He regards as absurd the talk about defeating the appropriation to put the income tax in operation. As to other legislation the speaker says: "It seems to me that there will probably be an effort made to do something with the Nicaragua canal. I am not familiar with all the details of the bill reported by the committee, but think that that or some other measure dealing with this subject is very apt to be acted on. Then there are the bankruptcy bill and the anti-option bill which the senate should dispose of before the close of the session."

PALMER PREDICTS A SILVER BILL.

Says It Will Pass Congress and Be Vetoed by the President.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—"Let me make a prediction," said Senator Palmer, "and that is that a free coinage bill will be passed at this session of congress and that it will be promptly vetoed by the president. The house will pass the measure by an overwhelming majority. In the senate the representatives of Colorado, Wyoming, Nevada, Montana, Idaho, Washington and the Dakotas, among the Republicans, will be on the free silver side. They will be reinforced by Missouri, Arkansas, Alabama, Tennessee, the Carolinas, and enough other senators to carry the measure, but not enough to prevent Mr. Cleveland's veto being effective.

"I do not believe there is the slightest possibility of passing the 'popgun' bills. I consider that the vote on Senator Murphy's motion to refer was a test, and that tariff legislation in practically closed, except such amendments as we get through with consent, intended only to assist in the proper administration of the law. No free sugar bill, in my opinion, could get through the senate unless it provided for the payment of bounties and that is a thing I should simply vote against, party or no party. Not even the bill knocking off the differential duty on refined sugar stands a ghost of a chance of passing, in my opinion."

The Deficiency for Five Months.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The regular monthly treasury debt statement issued today shows an excess of expenditures over receipts for the month of November of $8,156,387, which makes the deficiency for the five months of the present fiscal year $22,510,226. The receipts from customs during November were $10,960,662; from internal revenue, $7,774,074; from miscellaneous sources, $4,376,637, making the total receipts for the month $19,411,403, and for the last five months $103,393,917. The disbursements for the month amount to $27,567,770, of which $12,037,805 is on account of pensions, making the disbursements for the five months $125,909,043.

Detroit to Make Anti-Toxine.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The officials of the Marine hospital service have been notified that a large firm of manufacturing chemists at Detroit, Mich., is making preparations for the manufacture of anti-Toxine, the new remedy for diphtheria which has created such widespread interest in Europe. This is believed to be the first house in the United States to begin experiments and already they have taken active steps to scientifically demonstrate its value.

President Still at Woodley.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Owing to the unfavorable weather it was thought best for the president to remain at Woodley and not venture out and the cabinet meeting was abandoned. It is also stated that there is no business that needs the attention of the cabinet. If there are matters up which any of the cabinet desire to consult the president they will drive to Woodley.

Cleveland Congratulates Nicholas.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The president has cabled to United States Minister Breckinridge at St. Petersburg instructions to convey to the czar the president's sincere congratulations upon his recent marriage.

Investigation of Judge Ricks.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Representative Bailey, of Texas, the chairman of the judiciary sub-committee of the house, who has been investigating charges against Judge Ricks, of Cleveland, has returned to Washington. He states that the sub-committee has practically completed its inquiry, but that the work will not be closed until the defense shall have had an opportunity to reply to the charge, that the appearance docket shows collections of a larger amount in fees than had been paid in.

Gold Reserve Up to $102,000,000.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The cash balance in the treasury at the close of business yesterday was $149,887,401; gold reserve, $102,016,178, showing an increase since last Wednesday of $03,803,037.

POPULISTS TO HOLD A COUNCIL.

Call for a Gathering of the Leaders at St. Louis on Dec. 28.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 1.—The following call fully explains itself: It is dated at this city, Nov. 30, 1894; "By the request of the members of the national executive committee of the People's party, and at the suggestion of the chairmen of the state committees, I hereby call a meeting of the national central committee of the People's party to meet in the ladies' ordinary of the Lindell hotel, in the city of St. Louis, Dec. 28 and 29, 1894. In addition to the members of the national committee the chairmen of the state committees, members of the "Reform Press association." Peoples party senators and representatives of the Fifty-third congress, and those elected to the Fifty-fourth congress, and all others who have taken a prominent part in organizing the party, also those who are willing to work and vote with the People's party in the future for monetary reform, are invited.

"The object of this meeting is to map out a policy for an educational campaign between now and the meeting of the next national convention and any other business which may come before the committee. The committee will discuss and act upon every phase of the present political and industrial situation of the country. This will be the most important meeting held since the Omaha convention." The call says that among those who have promised to be present are Senator Stewart, Marion Butler, M. W. Howard, ex-Governor Pennoyer (of Oregon), Colonel A. C. Fiske, John P. Stelle, M. C. Rankin, H. L. Loucks, W. S. Morgan and many other leaders who are not members of the committee. The call is signed by H. E. Taubeneck.

Where Is Quebec at, Anyhow.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—Special dispatch from Montreal to The Evening Post says: The Quebec press is loud in condemnation of the proposal to erect a monument to the memory of General Montgomery in Quebec. The Chronicle says: "Let Montgomery's memory alone. He came here as an invader and he got just what we hope to give every invader. When Americans come here as friends they will get the warm and honest welcome which Canada always gives to visitors and especially to Brother Jonathan." Other journals express similar views.

Rock River Epworth League.

ROCKFORD, Ills., Dec. 1.—There is a large increase of delegates in attendance at the annual convention of the Epworth league of Rock river conference and over 600 are now here. Committees on credentials, resolutions, press, nominations and constitution were named. Jesse King, of Rogers Park, was chosen secretary, and C. F. Wilson, of Batavia, sssistant. Many papers on league work were read and discussions were had.

The Scoundrel Who Buys "Green Goods."

BUFFALO, Dec. 1.—A man who gave his name as Hermann Schepp and said he was a carpenter and lived in Toledo, O., has arrived here with 40 cents in his pocket and a little box full of brown paper cut to the size of bank bills. Schepp had gone to Bethlehem, Pa., after some correspondence with green-goods men, and was met there by a member of the gang. The rest is a very old story.

Two Rascals Declared Guilty.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—The trial of James Frazier Jacques and Howell Thomas, charged with fraud in connection with the claim of the Townley estates, which has been in progress here for three days, has resulted in a verdict of guilty against both the defendants. Jacques and Thomas were sentenced each to twenty months imprisonment at hard labor.

Spring Valley Mine Still Burning.

SPRING VALLEY, Ills., Dec. 1.—No. 1 mine is still burning. All the timbers below are on fire and if it is not soon smothered it will reach the coal. If this cannot be prevented the mine can never again be worked. The company has given notice that it would try and find places in other mines for the married men who are idle on account of the fire.

Get an Order to Recount the Votes.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 1.—Attorneys representing Dr. W. J. Walt, the defeated Republican candidate for coroner, and Dr. R. C. Atkinson, who was declared elected to that office, appeared before Judge Dillon and obtained an order directing Recorder of Votes Higgins to open the ballot boxes and recount the votes.

Death of a Georgia Ex-Governor.

ATLANTA, Dec. 1.—Ex-Governor Joseph E. Brown died at 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. He was the Georgian "war governor," was chief justice of the supreme court, and was since the war United States senator. He had been in feeble health for some time. He was aged 73 years.

The Anson-Harrison Billiard Match.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 1.—The 600-point balkline match between Captain Anson and W. H. Harrison was won by Harrison—600 to 427. Last night's score was: Harrison, 309; Anson, 242. Averages for the match—Harrison, 5 5-7; Anson, 4 6-52.

Illinois Postmaster in Trouble.

SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 1.—Michael Burkhardt, postmaster at St. Jacobs, Madison county, has been bound over by United States Commissioner Caldwell, at Carbondale, to answer a charge of embezzlement. He couldn't give bail and was jailed.

Oil Men Safe Enough.

ALBANY, Dec. 1.—Governor Flower has refused to issue requisition papers for John D. Rockefeller and others of the Standard Oil company to the governor of Texas on the ground that the papers presented are not sufficient.

Twenty-four Hour Bike Race.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—At the International Bicycle tournament a lot of cracks started at 9 o'clock last night on a 24-hour race. The latest report puts Waller in the lead with 67.3 miles.

ABBREVIATED TELEGRAMS.

Obituary: At Charlestown, N. H., Mrs. Eliza M. Weatherbee Gage, widow of ex-City Treasurer Gage, of Chicago. At Menominee, Mich., Charles C. Quimby. At Fort Scott, Kas., W. R. Taylor, known as "Bill Nye's double." At Milwaukee, William R. Harrington, 33. At Marshall, Mich., Jane S. A. Way. At London, Sir Charles Newson; Viscount Monck, governor general of Canada in 1861.

The James Lick monument was unveiled at San Francisco.

Fire at Murdock, Minn., destroyed three general stores, the postoffice, bank, hardware store and the Review office.

Another terrific eruption of the Colima volcano in Mexico has occurred. The people of Guadadjara are apprehensive of loss of property and life.

The girls in New York who make their living posing as "living pictures" are taking a hand in the W. C. T. U. crusade, but it is in congratulating Mrs. Grannis and other opponents of Miss Willard for the stand they have taken.

A balloonist who made an expected descent on the outskirts of Metz was found to have been engaged in making sketches, presumably for the French.

Norman A. Mozley, of Missouri, is another claimant for the distinction of being the youngest member of the new congress. He was born in 1866.

All the great powers have recognized—or given notice of their intention—the republic of Hawaii.

Two hundred Brazilian rebels have accepted the offer of the Rio government and laid down their arms.

A young German at Los Angeles, Cal., put two bullets through his head, one through his left side and then cut his wrists with a razor. Still the doctors predict his recovery.

The Wilson line freight steamer Lydion Monarch is seven days overdue at New York from London.

Special Examiner Waite, who has been pushing pension fraud cases against Van Louven in Iowa, has himself been indicted. He says the indictment is a scheme of the accused pension officials.

It is said that the mission of Archbishop Ireland to New York, where he has been since before the election, was to negotiate a loan of $500,000 to pay the debts of St. Paul diocese.

The Trans-Mississippi congress has practically gone home. Its closing session presented no features of general interest.

Princess Louise of Denmark, who is aunt to the princess of Wales, is dead aged 74.

George Contrel, who with the assistance of his paramour Mrs. Kahn, murdered the woman's husband near Belleville, Ills., was hanged at that place. He died quickly.

FIRES IN A FRENZY.

Deadly Doings of an Unnatural Chicago Father.

BULLETS SPED TRUE TO THE MARK.

As the Result of a Family Quarrel He Wounds His Daughter and Son-in-Law in the Head and Probably Kills Himself—Two Negroes Assault Residents of Frederick, Md., Right and Left—Bill Cook Posts a Gory Warning.

CHICAGO, Dec. 1.—An upper flat in the frame tenement at 430 North Ashland avenue was the scene of a tragedy that resulted in the serious wounding of three members of the same family. The injured, who were taken to St. Elizabeth's hospital, are: Frederick Freisch, 14 years old, shot in side and head; Lena Eckhardt, daughter of Freisch, shot in temple; Theodore Eckhardt, husband of Lena, shot in the head. The tragedy was the result of a family quarrel and Eckhardt, last Wednesday swore out a warrant for his father-in-law's arrest.

Tries to Throttle His Son-in-Law.

The case was to come up for trial yesterday. The young couple lived in the fourth flat of the same building in which Freisch occupied the third flat. Eckhardt and his wife were going to the court and as they passed down the stairs through the third flat toward the door they were met by the enraged father, in whom the brute instinct seems now to have been wholly dominant. Like a maddened beast he clinched with his son-in-law and had soon brought him to the floor by his superior weight and strength. Young Eckhardt had tried to reach his revolver, but the effort failed; the revolver was knocked to the floor. The old man had him by the throat and was choking him to death.

Shoots Father to Save Husband.

Seeing the peril of her husband the daughter seized her husband's revolver and aimed it at her unnatural father. The shot was poorly directed, but it struck him in the left shoulder. Leaving the son, who had been choked almost to insensibility, the old man rushed upon the daughter. One wrench of her weak arm was sufficient to loosen her grasp on the revolver; then he threw her violently to the floor. By this time the mother, Freisch's wife, had arrived on the scene, and she also took a hand in the quarrel. But her efforts to restore peace were of little avail.

Hits His Mark Both Times.

For a moment she turned the wrath of the frenzied man from his children and taking advantage of the opening they turned and ran down the next flight of stairs toward the second flat. The old man's fury was hardly abated an instant. Seizing the revolver from where it had fallen from his daughter's hand on the floor he aimed deliberately at the fleeing children. Once, twice, he fired; each shot took effect in the two innocent young people. Eckhardt, the son-in-law, was hit in the back of the head, and the daughter's temple was pierced just above the right ear. Both fell prone on the stairs.

The Third Bullet for Himself.

Freisch realized for the first time the enormity of his crime. While his wife stood at his elbow, paralyzed by the carnage that was going on about her he put the pistol to his left ear and pulled the trigger. The bullet penetrated the skull, coming out at the bridge of the nose. The wounded were taken at once to St. Elizabeth's hospital, and a hasty examination of each showed that Freisch at all events would die very soon. The wounds received by Eckhardt and his young wife are not considered so serious, although they may yet prove to be fatal.

LOUD THREATS OF LYNCHING.

Two Negroes In Maryland Go on a Career of Devilry.

FREDERICK, Dec. 1.—Frederick is in a high state of excitement over three unprovoked assaults upon two highly respected merchants and one white woman by two negroes upon the streets at night. Richard J. Dutrow, a prominent confectioner, was brutally assaulted on West Patrick street by a young negro named George Willard. Dutrow was accompanying two ladies home. Later in the night William W. Lease, a well-known merchant, was accosted on his way home with his wife, on the outskirts of the city, and unmercifully beaten by a colored man. Mrs. Ann Batson, hearing Lease screaming, cried for help, when the negro sprang upon her and rained several blows with a club upon her head, cutting it in several places and rendering her unconscious.

Her condition is considered critical. Policemen gave chase after the negroes and found one concealed in a house about one-half mile north of this city, in bed. A hot fight ensued between the negro and his parents and the officers before they effected his capture, two of the officers having been struck with lighted coal oil lamps. The negro Willard is now confined in jail, and there are loud threats of lynching him. It is but two months since Judge McSherry convened the grand jury to try the case of a negro who assaulted Mrs. Joseph Brenner upon the street, and who was sentenced to the penitentiary for ten years.

BILL COOK ISSUES AN ORDER.

He "Has It In" for Some Citizens Who Gave His Pal Away.

GUTHRIE, O. T., Dec. 1.—Great excitement exists in the little town of Deep Fork, I. T. Six citizens of that place gave the Indian territory deputies the clue that led to the arrest of Outlaw "Skeeter," who has just been tried and sentenced at Fort Smith. Wednesday morning placards, surmounted by skulls and crossbones were nailed to the respective homes of the six informers. The placard is written in a crabbed, scrawly hand, and reads as follows:

"We have spotted you. You worked our confidence and leaked when you wanted us to do some devilment an through off suspicion. Skeeter was yer frien. We intend to kill you before the Dep Mar gets up. Take warning. By order Bill Cook." Many regard the notices as the work of practical jokers, but nevertheless four out of the six citizens have left the place.

Train Wreckers Do Some Diabolism.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 1.—A successful attempt was made to wreck the incoming train on the South Carolina and Georgia road. Some one had thrown the switch one mile from Kingsville Station, twenty-five miles from Columbia, and wedged it tightly so that the train was thrown from the track while coming at a fast rate. The train caught fire from the lamps and was totally destroyed, but strange to say no one of the twelve passengers was injured. The accident did not awaken a baby that was sleeping in its mother's arms. The man who wrecked the train has not been captured, nor is his identity known.

Prisoners Beat the Jailer's Wife.

BOONE, Ia., Dec. 1.—The prisoners in the county jail broke out last evening, beat Mrs. Wilcox, the jailer's wife, until she was insensible and then got away.

NO MATERIAL IMPROVEMENT

In the Prices of Farm Products, and the Cause Thereof, According to Dun.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of trade says: The complete success of the government loan and the replenishment of the gold reserve have not perceptibly affected business nor prevented an advance of foreign exchange near to the exporting point. Meanwhile domestic trade and industry have not been influenced by the heavy defalcation in one bank and and minor disorders in two others, nor by the failure of the Erie railway to meet the interest on its bonds. The closing of sugar refineries will diminish the industrial force more than it is increased by the resumption of the Bethlehem steel works and a few other concerns.

The controlling fact is that, although in two instances wages have been increased, the earnings of the working force and its purchasing power are not on the whole enlarging at present, and prices of the chief farm products do not materially improve. Cotton reached 6 cents last Saturday and has reacted 3-16 of a cent after a week of heavy speculation. Wheat is 1¼ cents higher than a week ago. Corn has advanced a fraction, receipts being larger than a year ago, and on the whole the outcome for farmers has not so improved as to promise larger buying by the west and south.

The great industries fairly maintain the production previously reported, but cannot be expected to increase at this season. A few more iron works have gone into operation and the demand is reported larger, but there is distinct weakness in prices, especially at Pittsburg, and Bessemer iron, billets, nails and some structural forms are quoted lower. Failures this week have been in the United States 289 against 271 last year, and in Canada 36 against 48 last year.

THE NEW EVANGELICAL CHURCH.

Conference at Naperville Will Perfect the Organization Before Adjourning.

NAPERVILLE, Ills., Dec. 1.—The business of the United Evangelical conference is now under full headway. Yesterday was devoted to the discussion of the question whether this conference should be considered a general conference or simply a preliminary convention. It was decided to perfect the organization at this session and not to adjourn until all the machinery of the new organization is perfected and placed in good working order. The revision of the book of discipline was referred to eight or ten committees. The articles of faith will undoubtedly remain unchanged. Two ministers of the United Brethren church brought fraternal greetings from a conference of that denomination now in session at Dayton, O. Their address created great enthusiasm.

Lake Erie Passenger Train Missing.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Dec. 1.—The northbound passenger train on the Fort Wayne branch of the Lake Erie and Western railway left Keystone on time, before 9 o'clock at night, but has not reached the next station, Ponete, five miles away, and fears are entertained that the train is wrecked.

The Missing W. Z. Butler.

OELWEIN, Ia., Dec. 1.—A telegram from Grundy Center, Ia., was received here late last evening by one of the gentlemen interested in the search for the missing college president, Hon. Walter Z. Butler, stating that he was in that village late Thursday evening and made a demand on the town marshal to stop in the jail over night. Upon being refused he started away. The town marshal was not aware who the party making the request was until too late to apprehend him. He appeared to the parties who saw him to be in a demented condition. The officers expect to find him today.

Ex-Secretary Foster's Remarks.

DENVER, Dec. 1.—Ex-Secretary of the Treasury Charles Foster, who is in Denver, was asked whether the secretary has legal power to issue bonds. "I do not care to express an opinion," he replied, "but I do not think the legality of the issue will be questioned." "What do you think about the silver question; will it be an issue in the next campaign?" "It may possibly be an issue," said the ex-secretary, "but I think that if the next congress is Republican the matter will be satisfactorily adjusted."

Tough on Chicago Investors.

DENVER, Dec. 1.—The state land board has decided to annul the contract under which 10,000 acres in Montezuma county were sold and leased to the Chicago Consolidated Land company, a Chicago concern, at the head of which is John V. Farwell. Notices to this effect were mailed to the offices of the company. Unless the company defeats the action of the board in the courts it will lose ditches and other improvements valued at $300,000.

Used Colonel Fred Grant's Name.

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 1.—News from Yokohama dated Nov. 17, received by steamer, states that the two Americans who were arrested by the Japanese on a charge of having a contract with the Chinese government to destroy the Japanese fleet with dynamite, used Colonel Fred Grant's name as one of their backers in obtaining their contract from Li Hung Chang, the Chinese prime minister.

Three Negroes Burned to Death.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Dec. 1.—At Polkton, this state, three negroes, Henry Butler, Oscar Thompson and Hamp May, were burned to death. They were arrested for a small offense and were placed in jail and it is supposed that during the night they attempted to burn their way out and losing control of the fire brought upon upon themselves their destruction.

Trans-Mississippi Congress.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 1.—The executive committee of the Trans-Mississippi congress at a meeting held last evening, again elected S. H. Whitmore, of this city, as its chairman. W. H. Culmer, of Utah, was chosen secretary of the committee and assistant secretary of the congress.

THE MARKETS.

New York Financial.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.

Money on call easy at 1 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 2¾@5 per cent. Sterling exchange strong, with actual business in bankers' bills at 487¾@488 for demand and 480¾@⅞ for sixty days; posted rates 487@487¼ and 488@489; commercial bills 485¼@485¾.

Silver certificates 62¼@bid; no sales; bar silver, 62¼. Mexican dollars 50.

United States government bonds 5's regular, 119; 5's coupons, 118; 4's regular, 114⅜; 4's coupons, 115⅜; 2's regular, 97 bid; Pacific 6's of '95, 102 bid.

Chicago Grain and Produce.

CHICAGO, Nov. 30.

Following were the quotations on the Board of Trade today: Wheat—November, opened 54⅞c, closed 55⅝c; December, opened 56c, closed 55¼c; May, opened 59⅝c, closed 60c⅝. Corn—November, opened 49c, closed 47⅝c; December, opened 47¼c; closed 46¾c; May, opened 40¼c, closed 40⅛c. Oats—November, opened 26c, closed 26c; December, opened 26c, closed 26c; May, opened 29⅝c, closed 29¼c. Pork—November, opened $—, closed $—; January, opened $12.10, closed $12.05. Lard—January, opened $7.02½, closed $6.97½.

Produce: Butter—Extra creamery, 25c per lb.; extra dairy, 22c; packing stock, 10@10½c. Eggs—Fresh stock, 30c per doz. loss off. Live Poultry—Chickens, 4½c@5½c per lb; turkeys, 5@6c; ducks, 7@7½c; geese, $5.00@6.00 per doz. Potatoes—Burbanks, 48@53c per bu.; Hebrons, 43@48c; early rose, 43@46c. Sweet Potatoes—Illinois, $1.25@1.60 per bbl. Cranberries—Cape Cod, fair to choice, $8.00@9.25 per bbl; fancy, $9.50@9.75. Honey—White clover, 1-lb sections, new stock, 13@15c; broken comb, 10@12c; dark comb, poor packages: 8c; strained California, 5@6c per lb.

Chicago Live Stock.

CHICAGO, Nov. 30.

Live Stock—Prices at the Union Stock Yards today ranged as follows: Hogs—Estimated receipts for the day, 3,600; sales ranged at $2.40@4.10 pigs, $3.75@4.55 light, $4.20@4.45 rough packing, $4.15@4.75 mixed, and $4.30@4.85 heavy packing and shipping lots.

Cattle—Receipts for the day 13,000; quotations ranged at $3.30@5.10 choice to extra shipping steers, $4.30@5.15 good to choice do., $3.60@4.25 fair to good, $3.25@3.60 common to medium do., $2.80@3.60 butchers' steers, $2.00@3.00 stockers, $2.80@3.40 feeders, $1.25@2.80 cows, $2.40@3.20 heifers, $1.50@3.50 bulls, $2.25@3.10 Texas steers, $2.75@4.25 western rangers, and $2.00@5.50 veal calves.

Sheep—Estimated receipts for the day 8,000; sales ranged at $1.25@4.15 westerns, $1.50@2.75 Texans, $1.25@3.50 natives, and $2.00@4.00 lambs.

Physiology and Pertness.

Mr. Veryfresh—I weigh 154 pounds, and do you know that in a person of that size analysis has shown that there are 90 pounds of water, 3 pounds of albumen, less than 1 pound of pure glue, 34½ pounds of fat, 8½ pounds of phosphate of lime, a pound of carbonate of lime, 3 ounces of sugar and starch, 7 ounces of fluoride of calcium, 6 ounces phosphate of magnesia and a little salt. What do you think of that?

Miss Keene—I think it is all right except in this instance in the matter of the last item.—Detroit Free Press.

NO EQUAL IN THE WORLD!

Strong and Powerful Words From Those Who Know Whereof They Speak -- Being Prominent People, Everybody Knows That Their Words are True.

HON. WM. J. FISHER.

More wonderful grow the cures, and more noted and prominent those who have been cured by that greatest medicine in the world, Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy.

The strength of these splendid testimonials coming form well-known persons, gives to them such convincing power that the foremost men and women in the land are taking it because they known it will do exactly what people say it will.

One of the best known and honored men, Hon. Wm. J. Fisher of Whallonsburg, N. Y., speaks as follows about himself and his estimable wife:

"Nine years ago I had malarial fever which developed into a severe case of Bright's disease. I saw a celebrated specialist who said I could live but a short time. I employed several eminent physicians. They all said I had Bright's disease, but none of them cured me. "My wife, who was using Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy with great benefit, advised me to try it. I commenced using it and almost immediately began to improve. I took four bottles and was then entirely c

RECKLESS PEOPLE.

How They Become Exposed to the Small-pox and Mingle With Neighbors and Visit Public Places.

A Number of Such Cases Reported in the Belle City.

Racine Has Been Very Fortunate—Board of Health Has Got a Move on Ambulance Wagon and Pest House Purchased.

The health department has been notified that a man living on Hamilton avenue has been exposed to the small-pox. He has visited a family at Milwaukee, some of the members being afflicted with the disease. Since his return to the city he has mingled with a large number of people and frequented public assemblies and dances. A notice was served upon the man to be more careful. In addition to this a number of persons residing at Western Union Junction who were exposed to the dread disease are in the city daily. Racine, under the circumstances, has been extremely fortunate.

Health Officer Smith, under instructions of the board of health, is preparing for the disease. An ambulance wagon is being made at one of the factories, a post house purchased close to the city and a teamster engaged to haul the wagon in case of necessity. In addition to this thousands of circulars have been printed in different languages and are being sent to every house in the city, warning people to be careful and to do everything in their power to prevent the disease from getting a hold here. The circular says that small-pox is gradually closing in on us and we cannot escape the scourge much longer, and I fear we are not in very good condition to resist attack, as the physicians report but 5,368 persons vaccinated within the last year and a half; 500 of those were adults. The 3,375 children attending the public schools, and their teachers, have certificates of recent vaccination, but of the 944 children attending private and parochial schools only 353 claim to have been recently vaccinated.

Chicago has had about 1,500 cases and Milwaukee 600, and one out of every three has been the death rate (in both cities) where the unvaccinated were stricken with the disease.

Statistics are given which show that prior to the introduction of vaccination by Jenner in 1796, small-pox was the most prevalent and fatal epidemic in Europe since the plague called "black death," and there is some evidence that both terms have been used as synonymous. It has always been recognized as one of the most contagious diseases and very often has been a veritable plague, causing thousands upon thousands of deaths annually. Revaccination is a necessity. One vaccination does not protect from infancy to old age.

A statistical record kept in a small-pox hospital shows that in 6,000 cases of small-pox treated there during twenty-five years the per centage of deaths in persons having no vaccine scars were 21.75 per cent; among those having one poor scar, 12 per cent; one good scar, 4.25 per cent; two good scars, 4.125 per cent; three good scars, .75 per cent, and four or more scars .25 per cent. These records are practically the same all over the civilized world.

In the circular is quoted the law showing the liability of physicians, families and owners of buildings who do not promptly report all contagious diseases. Also to the liability of persons who are exposed to the disease. It is a fine of not less than $100 nor more than $300 and by imprisonment for not more than one hundred days.

To Racine County Teachers.

Those of you who were unable to attend the recent teachers' meeting at Union Grove, will probably be interested in reading how it succeeded, as it was the first of the present year. We are glad to be able to say it was fairly well attended, the number of teachers present being twenty-two. Others swelled the number to fifty. The election of officers occupied what time was left of the forenoon after coming to order. The following officers were elected: President, W. W. Storms; vice president, Miss Lealina Gilmore; treasurer, Miss Stella Moe. The afternoon session opened with a song, which all appeared to enjoy from the zest with which they sang it. The numbers on the programme were given a little out of their original order, but were very well prepared and very beneficial. Mr. Wm. Reis was present and in his exercises on "Primary Language Work," presented and explained for the teachers' benefit (his own also) a language chart. It seems a very excellent thing, indeed, of its kind. He also rendered so very realistic a selection on his "Maria Janes" experience with the mouse, that it was with some trepidation we took our place on the platform he vacated. We half expected to see the mouse. W. W. Storms' exercise was the final number on the programme, and for want of time it was postponed until the next meeting. As its purpose is to present methods of teaching United States history, and as that is a perplexing question to some, let all who can attend the next teachers' meeting, to give and get some ideas on this question. Finally, teachers, these meetings are for us, for our good. If the plans suggested at the first meeting are to be carried out, (and there is no reason why they should not be) they will prove very beneficial, as heretofore. But you can not expect to receive much benefit if you remain at home. Therefore, when you receive notice of the next teachers' meeting, try and arrange your plans so as to attend if possible, and you certainly will not regret it.

Nelly A. Moyle, Secretary.

Last evening Justice Morey united in marriage Christian Christiansen and Miss Carrie M. Hansen, of North Cape. He also married Joseph Lorsch and Miss Celia Becker, both of Chicago, and a third couple were also married but they requested the marriage be kept quiet for thirty days. The bride is described as one of the handsomest women seen in this city.

Winter Tourist Rates on the North-Western Line.

The North-Western line is now selling excursion tickets, at greatly reduced rates to the health and pleasure resorts of California, Florida, Texas, Mexico, New Mexico, Louisiana, Mississippi, Georgia, South Carolina, Tennessee and Alabama. For tickets and full information apply to agents Chicago and North-Western railway.

Rudy's Pile Suppository is guaranteed to cure Piles and Constipation, or money refunded. 50 cents per box. Send stamp for circular and free Sample to Martin Rudy, Lancaster, Pa. For sale by all first-class druggists.

COUNTY NEWS.

SOMERS.

Somers, Wis., Dec. 3.

Miss Minnie Gibbon of Milwaukee, spent Thanksgiving with relatives in this place.

Herbert G. Ozanne, who is attending school at the Northwestern university at Evanston, Ill., called on relatives and friends during the latter part of the week.

A number of young people from this place attended the temperance lecture in Racine on Friday evening last.

Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Lieber of Marinette, spent Thanksgiving at Mr. L. Cook's.

The Presbyterian society will hold a corn supper at Mr. Henry Lytle's on Friday evening of this week.

Mr. Chas. Lacey and family of Chicago, are visiting friends in this vicinity.

BRISTOL.

Bristol, Wis., Dec. 3.

Bristol came very near having a blaze last Wednesday night. A hanging lamp in Chas. Whitcher's meat market fell and set the floor on fire. There was no one in the shop at the time and the door was locked, Mr. Whitcher having gone to supper. George Nixon happened to see the fire and gave the alarm. The door was broken in and the fire was put out.

Mr. James Eddy and Squire Jones visited the fat stock show at Chicago last week.

Mrs. M. B. Austin and her daughter started for Oklahoma and California last Thursday.

Mrs. Anderson and family of Salem, spent Thanksgiving with Mrs. Tabor.

Mr. and Mrs. Arch Murdoch entertained relatives from Union Grove last Sunday.

The oyster supper at the rink last Thursday night netted the church society about $50.

Miss Lenosa Burgess is at home.

UNION CHURCH.

Union Church, Dec. 3.

That we all appreciate the delightful weather and fine roads is proved by the amount of traveling going on, from day to day.

One of the latest sensations of Union Church is the dog discussion. The members most concerned in it are George Drought of this place and J. Wagner of Milwaukee. Further explanation is not essential as all has been published in the Racine Journal.

Mrs. Peter Mitchell and Mrs. P. Mitchell visited the home of Mrs. Stelloh of Milwaukee.

Miss Lydia E. Sheck and Miss A. M. Freedy, after spending a week in the city of Racine, have returned, reporting a splendid visit.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Mitchell spent Thursday at the former home of Mr. Mitchell in Greenfield.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Grasle and son of Milwaukee, visited the home of Mr. Geo. Smiley, father of Mrs. Grasle. We are happy to state that both are once more on the path of health. Both suffered severely during the autumn months. One being afflicted with the dreaded contagion which is now so prevalent, and the other with typhoid fever.

The party at the home of Mr. P. Larson in honor of Mrs. C. Gunderson's birthday was largely attended. Many valualbe gifts were bestowed upon the honored. The attendants passed the evening by dancing to the music rendered by Mr. Olof Martinson.

An old-fashioned jolly time they did have at the husking bee at the home of Mr. O'Donnell. Busy with hands all day separating the cob from the husks, and in the evening busier still, keeping time to the music's chime.

Thanksgiving eve, Nov. 29, at 6 p. m., a supper was given at the home of G. Sheck, to select friends and relatives. It was a most pleasant and jolly event. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Freedy, Miss Ella, Kate and Sophia Mitchell, Mr. John and Misses Julia, Helen, Sara and Emma Grasle, Miss Emma Pfeifer of Monroe, Mr. Jacob, Charles, George J. and William Mitchell, Mr. George and Miss Annetta Freedy, Mr. Louis Kleinsteiber. The time after the repast was spent in several games, charades, music, calesthenics, etc., after which refreshments were served. At 11:50 the merry company began their departure reporting a jolly time with many thanks to the hostess. And we trust and hope that not one individual present neglected to send upward words of thanks to the creator of all things, to whom we owe all we possess, our enjoyments, pleasures, sorrows, etc.

Geo. Smiley came from Racine to see if all was well at his home, after which he will again return to Racine to proceed with his work as one of the jury.

G. Sheck, chairman of this town, is now at home, and all can tell by the appearance of his countenance that he has labored tremendously for the welfare of the Raymond inhabitants.

Mr. Tutski has purchased a span of horses from a farmer north of this place, but has considerable difficulty in keeping the animals at their new home. As they are occasionally affected by spells of home sickness and return to their old home.

Mr. Thiele of Milwaukee, visited, visited his mother, who lives at this place.

Mr. Clemen Anderson and son visited friends in Milwaukee.

August Martinson is now at home.

Miss Anna Johnson is visiting friends in Muskego.

PLEASANT PRAIRIE.

Pleasant Prairie, Dec. 3.

Mr. and Mrs. John B. Maloney and son Victor of Kenosha, spent a few days the past week, as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. H. A. King.

S. B. Lucas of Chicago, spent Thanksgiving with parents here.

S. A. Crosby shipped a carload of cattle to the union stock yards, Chicago, on Thursday.

Mrs. C. E. Packman of Milwaukee, spent Thanksgiving day with Mrs. Hubbard.

Thomas Irving loaded several cars of hay and straw for the Chicago market during the past week.

Miss Alice Crosby spent a few days last week as the guest of her sister, Mae, at Whitewater, Wis.

The Ladies' Aid society will met at Mrs. Harvey Gamble's Wednesday afternoon, Dec 5.

John C. Lucas of Austin, Minn., fireman on the C. M. & St. P. railway, is home for a few days visiting.

The turkey shoot held Thanksgiving day at the farmers home, was largely attended and several turkeys and chickens were carried away.

Mr. H. Laughlin entertained Messrs. Wm. Murphy and John Falvey, both of Racine, on Friday.

Mr. Bert Crosby made a business trip to Chicago on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Byron Locke of Kenosha, spent Friday with their daughter, Mrs. O. O. Fox.

Mr. and Mrs. James Raymond spent Sunday viewing the sights in Milwaukee.

Thos. Hunt is engaged in sawing wood on the Uihlein Bros. Stock farm with his buzz saw this week.

Miss Addie McNeil is able to be around again after a severe attack of quinsy.

The Pleasant Prairie Literary society has organi[zed] and will hold their first meetin[g] [in] Woodman hall, beginning at 8 o'clock Friday evening, Dec. 7. Some of the best home talent has been engaged and will carry out a fine programme, consisting of singing, speaking, reading, etc., and will close with a debate: Resolved That fire is more destructive than water. All are cordially invited to attend.

UNION GROVE.

Union Grove Dec. 3, 1894.

Our village board has ordered twelve street lamps.

Mattie Corbitt had the misfortune to break his arm. He fell from the tank ladder and was fortunate that he was not killed outright. Dr. Brown reports him as doing nicely.

Philip Henn's team made it lively for rigs and people on Main street last Tuesday. They ran from the mill to Mr. Blakeys' reidence, where they struck a tree. Little damage was done.

Some of our good citizens favor buying a police patrol.

Thanskgiving day was quietly spent in this village, as many of our good citizens spent the day at home.

It is reported that Myers' Opera house may be purchased by a stock company.

P. Hausman and wife are visiting relatives in Green Bay.

The past week has been a busy one for Union Grove as all the farmers around, have taken advantage of the good roads and fine weather.

Mrs. J. S. Blakey and son spent part of last week at Milwaukee.

Dr. J. R. Simms of Racine was called to attend the daughter of Wm. Stewart.

Mrs. S. Moe was visiting in Milwaukee last week.

The remains of Millie Stewart, who died at her home near this village on Tuesday night, were interred at the Scotch Settlement grounds on Thursday morning. Rev. L. E. Osgood officiated.

Mrs. Geo. Forward and children were calling on friends in Lyons, Friday and Saturday.

R. Mohns will raffle a pony and cart and harness on Christmas.

Will Crane favored our sportsmen with a shooting match on Thanksgiving afternoon, at Skewes Grove. He promises another match Christmas.

Mrs. G. Bahrant and children spent Thanksgiving at Racine.

T. F. Williams of Richmond, Ills., spent Thanksgiving with his family in this village.

Miss Nellie Thompson visited Racine friends on Wednesday and Thursday last.

E. S. Moe, wife and daughter of Milwaukee, were guests of S. Moe, Thanksgiving.

Edw. Jonk is having the street paved in front of his residence.

Wm. Orcut and family of Minneapolis, are visiting his mother and old time friends in this village.

As three of the boys were returning home from a skating on Thanksgiving day a corner was turned a little too quickly, and of course you know the consequences. A broken buggy, sprained wrist, a scratched face and a scared crowd.

W. W. Storms ate turkey in Burlington last week.

Miss Mattie Rennie of Racine, is spending a few days with her aunt, Miss Martha Rennie.

Miss Emma Olsen spent a few days in Waterford last week.

All of Dr. Kenestrick's diphtheria patients are recovering.

Mrs. Nettie Winslow of Appleton, Wis., has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ellis Seed.

The sociable at the Congregational church Thanksgiving evening was well attended. All report a pleasant time, especially the young men.

The L. T. L. met with Miss Laura Russell on last Saturday evening.

Ernest Moe, wife and baby of Milwaukee are spending a few days with their many friends of this place.

Walter Drury of Milwaukee, spent a few days with his mother last week.

Union serivces were held in the M. E. chrch last Sunday evening. The church was crowded.

Miss Lizzie Skewes is spending a few days the guest of Miss Allie Giddings.

The latest from the Dover is the arrival at Gibson Ballock's residence of a pair of twin boys last Thursday.

H. L. Sleight's new house is progressing finely.

Mrs. Phillips sister of Sparta, Wis., is spending a few days with her.

NORTH CAPE.

North Cape, Dec. 3.

Mrs. C. Pfluger and daughter of Red Wing, Min., are visiting her sister, Mrs. Adam Apple.

Mr. Jacob Beecher, who has been having a serious attack of inflammatory rheumatism, has greatly improved the past week.

Miss Flora Apple is spending a week in Racine, visiting friends and relatives.

We are glad to hear that Lando Jasperson's horse which was taken very sick a few evening since, is recovering.

The traveling troupe, which gave a show at the M. W. hall Thursday evening, was the rankest affair that has yet struck the place. A large crowd was taken in.

Mr. Thos. Adland & Co. are making extensive improvements at present.

A large building in connection with the others has been erected; a new engine put in and all the modern conveniences will be used for carrying on a more profitable business than ever next season.

Quite a number from these parts will attend school at the Rochester academy the coming winter term. Miss Josie Nelson will resume her studies. She speakes very highly of the school and the faculty. The others who will attend are Miss Tillie Sorenson, Edmund Fredrickson Harry Apple, James Overson and August Noll.

We are glad to see Mrs. J. H. Kamper out again after her long illness.

Mrs. H. A. Nelson returned home after visiting her parents, brothers and sisters at Perry, Wis., a few weeks.

A few from this place attended the sociable held at the residence of James Mutter. A large crowd was present and enjoyed themselves immensely, also doing justice to an elegant supper which was served. A nice little sum was realized for the benefit of the society.

WATERFORD.

Waterford, Dec. 3.

Among those that came home to spent Thanksgiving were the Misses Lena and Minnie Johnson, Cora and Olene Newell, Emma and Delia Olson and Mr. Elmer Hulbert.

Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Ballack of Dover rejoice over the arrival of a pair of twin boys that came to their home on last Friday.

Dr. A. Tibbitts of Chicago, spent Thanksgiving with friends in the village.

Mrs. Geo. Hulbert, who has been quite ill with quinsy, is reported better.

Quite a number of our young people attended the Thanksgiving party at East Troy Thursday evening, and all report a pleasant time.

Geo. Foxwell was summoned to Washington Tuesday by the news of the serious illness of his brother.

Miss Mattie Brown of Union Grove, is spending a few days in the village.

KNEELAND.

Kneeland, Dec. 3.

The second meeting of the Kneeland Cinch club was held on Wednesday evening at the residence of Mrs. Ed. White. Nineteen names were enrolled as charter members. After disposing of considerable accumulated business, an exceptionally fine programme was rendered, consisting of music, speech making and last but not least the elegant lunch prepared by the ladies. Everything indicates a successful season. The present officers are, as follows: President, A. E. Walker; vice president, F. A. Horton; secretary, Mrs. Ed. White; treasurer, Mrs. Jane Gatfield.

The Kneeland creamery has changed hands Dec. 1. Kearney & Winlerin are now proprietors. The above parties intend to run the factory satisfactory to its patrons. They are putting in new vats, tanks and separators and all the belongings to a first class factory. There is a necessary clearing up and some changes will be made before they commence business. They intend to take milk by Thursday next, the 6th, and your correspondent wishes them success.

Our teacher, Miss Bass, spent her vacation at home.

J. Horton and A. E. Walker spent a few days in Chicago last week.

Stella Horton and Susie Jones returned to Milwaukee after a few days visit with friends here.

The pulpit was filled last Sabbath morning and evening in the F. W. B. church by Rev. Naylor of Thompsonville.

Mite society next Friday evening at Mr. A. Lower's.

PARIS.

Paris, Dec. 3.

Harve Horton was in Paris Sunday.

A number of the young people of this place attended the entertainment and supper given by the men of Bristol, Thursday evening. All report a good time.

Misses Mary Stahl and Susie Norris, two of our popular school teachers, spent Thanksgiving at their homes in Brighton.

Mr. Joseph Thomas of Kenosha, made a short call on relatives here Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Michael Hensgen and Mr. and Mrs. John Hensgen visited with Burlington friends Thursday.

Ed. Jones of Iowa, spent last week with relatives in Paris. He was on his way home from New York, where he has been with two car loads of chickens.

The surprise party at Mr. Daniel Williams Friday night was well attended, and judging from the appearance of things, everybody had an unusually good time.

ROCHESTER.

Rochester, Dec. 3.

Erwin Tabor and family moved on last Wednesday to Elkhorn, where they will make it their home for the next year.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hankinson spent Tuesday in Racine.

Prof. Axtell and family are spending their vacation in Beloit.

Mr. Watson Earl and family of Honey Creek, and Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Rowe spent Thanksgiving with Joseph Rowe.

Chas. Reed of Burlington, was in our town on Friday buying stock. He reports that many are losing their hogs with the cholera.

Our village school closed the fall term on Friday, beginning the winter term this morning

Mr. N. Alexander, who has been sick with the small-pox, has so far recovered as to be around. The house has been quarantined and every possible means to prevent the spread of the disease, has been taken. As there are no more dangerous cases reported, we trust there is no further danger. Mr. Alexander was in Milwaukee some three weeks ago and is said to have contracted the disease there.

Rev. Grier of Racine, will conduct services in Grace church on Thursday evening, Dec. 6. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

FRANKSVILLE.

Franksville, Dec. 3.

Mrs. Will Hood is visiting friends at Chicago for a few weeks.

Mrs. Lena Roberts is enjoying a visit from her mother.

Mr. Dan Rork is visiting friends around Franksville for a few days.

John Malone, our enterprising barber is talking of putting in several street lamps.

Rev. Hartley of Chicago, preached two able sermons at the Union church on last Sunday.

The funeral of Mrs. H. A. Hansen took place on Monday afternoon from her late home.

E. A. Morse, county superintendent, elect has rented his farm and will make his home in Racine.

Miss Ella Owens has gone to Madison, S. D., where she will attend the state normal school.

Samuel Steele Killed.

Samuel Steele, one of the oldest and best known farmers in Mt. Pleasant, met a violent death on Monday night as he was returning from Racine to his farm. His horses came home without him and parties who were at the house went out to search for him and found him lying dead beside the road near Barnes prairie. He had evidently been thrown from the wagon and struck on his head, the shock producing concussion of the brain.

A new way to use cheap horses has been discovered, says the Lake Geneva News. Mr. Roberts passed through our place Saturday, with ten horses which he had purchased for hog feed. The horses are killed and the hides taken off, and then they are converted into soup, which is fed to hogs. Mr. Roberts says there is nothing like it for fattening swine.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The report of the condition of the national banks during the month of November will probably show a larger reduction in the circulation secured by bonds than has been shown for many months. The new circulation taken out during the month has been trifling, and several large banks have deposited lawful money and withdrawn their bonds with the purpose of permanently reducing their circulation.

Chicago markets 1st: Flaxseed No. 1 N. W. 1.47½; Rye No. 2 for store 48c.; barley No. 2, 53¼@54½, Timothy seed prime, 5.60@5.65, clover, prime, 9.15; Butter, creamery, fancy, 25; firsts 23@52; dairy, separator, 21@22; No. 1 17@18; Eggs, fresh, 20; Potatoes, Burbanks, Hebrons and Rose 45@52; poultry, turkeys, dressed, 9@10, chickens, spring, 7@7½; ducks, 8@10; geese, 6@8½.

A leading official of one of the east-bound roads says: "General business is undoubtedly improving. There is no better index to the condition of trade than the west bound tonnage movement. With us this movement is nearly 25 per cent larger than at this time last year."

Bradstreet's reports an increase of 1,698,000 bush wheat east and an increase of 309,000 bush west of the Rockies during the past week, making a total gain of 2,007,000 bush. Corn increased 1,433,000 bush, and oats 212,000 bush.

From Jan. 1, to July 1, the amount of gold certificates in circulation had been reduced from $77,000,000, to $66,000,000, or at the rate of nearly $2,000,000 a month.

The trade reports say the business situation shows no particular betterment and that much idle money is waiting investment.

The belief is general that the short session of congress will not be productive of any general legislation.

It is costing the bulls now just about $1,000,000 per month to carry the visible supply of wheat.

The movement of gold from London fails to disturb the English markets.

The grain market failed to respond to the bull news as was expected.

Grain, Flour and Feed.
(Corrected by David Lawton.)
Racine, December 5, 1894.

Flour—		
Minn. Patent		$3.80
" Best Spring		3.40
Rye		3.00
Grain—		
Wheat No. 1	$	62
Wheat No. 2		60
Wheat No. 3		55
Oats	28@	30
Corn		48
Barley		52
Rye	48@	50
Feed—		
Fine Middlings, per ton		$17.00
Bran, per ton		14.00
Corn meal		20.00
Oats and corn ground		19.00
Produce—		
Butter	$ 21@	24
Eggs		19
Cheese	9@	10
Hay	0 00@	10 00
Vegetables—		
Apples	$ 50@$	90
Potatoes		50
Beans	1 40@	1 65
Onions		50
Meats—		
Beef on hoof	$2 00@	$3 00
Hogs on foot	4 40@	4 50
Poultry—		
Turkeys	$	9
Chickens		7
Seeds—		
Flax		$1 47
Clover	8 00@	10 00
Timothy	4 90@	5 55
Wool—		
Wool	$ 16@$	19
Hides—		
Green, No. 1, trimmed, per lb		3½c
Green, No. 2, " "		2½c
Cured, No. 1, " "		4c
Cured, No. 2, " "		3c
Calfskin—		
Green, No. 1, trimmed, per lb		7c
Green, No. 2, " "		5c
Kips—		
Green, No. 1, trimmed, per lb		5c
Green, No. 2, " "		4c

Sheepskins—Pelts at the rate of 70 to 80c.

(Corrected by Thomas Graham, grocer 309 6th st.)

Fresh Vegetables—		
Potatoes, per pk	$ 13@$	15
Onions, per pk		15
Cabbage, each		9
Radish, per doz		20
Bananas, per doz	12@	20
Oranges, per doz		25
Lemons, per doz	25@	30

Milwaukee Markets.
Milwaukee, December 5, 1894.

Grain—		
Wheat No. 1	$	64
No. 2		59
No. 3		57
Oats		30
Corn		50
Barley		52
Rye		50
Meats—		
Live hogs	4 30@$	4 60
Live beef	2 75@	3 00
Vegetables—		
Beans	1 45@	1 60
Potatoes	45@	50
Produce—		
Butter	22@	24
Eggs	19@	20
Cheese	9@	10
Tallow—		
No. 1		4¼
No. 2		3½

CLOSING MARKETS.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, Dec. 3.—Hogs receipts, 43,000; higher.
Light 4.00@4.55.
Mixed 4.25@4.75.
Heavy 4.50@4.85.
Cattle receipts; 14,500; firm.
Sheep receipts 17,000; steadier.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

Chicago, Dec. 3.—Wheat higher; Dec. 56¼; May 49½.
Corn higher; Dec. 47; May 49½.
Oats steady; Nov. 29¼; May 32¼.
Pork higher; Jan. 12.22½; May 12.60.
Lard higher; Jan. 7.05; May 7.25.
Ribs higher Jan. 6.12½ May 7.25.
Rye 48.
Barley 53@54.
Flax 1.48. Timothy 5.60.

Milwaukee Markets.

Milwaukee, Dec. 3.—Wheat higher; 2 spring 59. May 60¾.
Corn quiet; No. 3, 45.
Oats firm; No. 2 white 32.
Barley 52½.
Rye 50.

New York Markets.

New York, Dec. 3.—Wheat May 63⅝.
Corn May 53⅝.
Oats May 36⅝.
Butter western 11@26.
Eggs western 24@25.

New York Stocks.

New York, Dec. 3.—Close—Money 1; Fours coupon 116. Pacific sixes, 99½.

Chicago & Alton	145	Rock Island	61¼
Burlington	70	C M & St. P	59⅜
Ft. Wayne	157	C M & St. P pfd	117⅜
Illinois Central	89	St P M & O	31
Lake Shore	135¾	St P M & O pfd	111
Northern Pacific	4¼	Great Northern	
Northern Pacific pfd	18	Great Northern pfd	100½
Northwestern	20⅜	Union Pacific	12⅞
Northwestern pfd	142½	Fargo Express	105
New York Central	99	Western Union	87½

St. Louis Markets.

St. Louis, Dec. 3.—Wheat higher cash 53¼; May 58.
Corn higher; cash 45¼; May 46⅞.
Oats higher; cash 30⅞; May 32⅜.
Pork higher; 12.62½.
Lard higher; 6.87½.

Minneapolis Markets.

Minneapolis, Dec. 3.—Wheat Nov. 59; May 61.

Peoria Markets.

Peoria, Dec. 3.—Corn firm; No. 2, 48.
Oats firm; No. 2, white 30¾@31.
Rye nominal.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

In all the great Hotels, the leading Clubs and the homes, Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder holds its supremacy.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

HE MISTOOK THE PLACE.

A Stranger Calls at the Jail Thinking That it Was a Hotel.

A funny incident occurred at the county jail about 1 o'clock Sunday morning. The police had just taken in Captain Palmer on charge of intoxication and were having a tussel with him in the waiting room when the door opened and a seedy looking individual entered. He was a little tipsy. Glancing about he asked if he could not get a room. One of the bystanders looked at the man and said, "This ain't a hotel, it is—the jail." In less time than it takes to tell it that fellow straightened up and he was perfectly sober and the manner in which he got out of the building and around the corner and out of sight was a caution, but it was not for long. Yesterday afternoon he was found upon the streets drunk and arrested so he got a room in the imaginary hotel after all and today he was sent up for live day to board there.

CONTRACT LET.

For the Erection of a Tramp House at a Cost of $1.590.

Joseph Fuhrman, Frank Ticknor and John Rowlands, the committee appointed by the county board to take charge of the erection of a tramp house, received bids for the same, follows:

N. F. Reichert, $1,442; Rapps & Whalen, $1,439; H. Thelen, $1,314; C. Sendneck & Co., $1,374; Theo. Kerner, $1,342.89; J. Hooking, $1,355; L. S. Jones, $1,590.

The contract was awarded to Mr. Thelen he being the lowest bidder. Work will be commenced as soon as possible.

For Over Fifty Years

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind.

Christmas Games FREE

A FINE GAME IN EACH 1-lb PACKAGE OF LION COFFEE UNTIL CHRISTMAS.

MANY DIFFERENT KINDS SUITABLE FOR GROWN PEOPLE AND CHILDREN.

DRINK LION COFFEE AND GET ALL THESE FINE PARLOR GAMES.

If your dealer does not keep it for sale, write us his name and address, that we may place it on sale there.
Woolson Spice Co., Toledo, O.

ASK YOUR HORSESHOER FOR THE

THE ONLY SHOE FOR WINTER USE.

It ABSOLUTELY prevents slipping, and insures perfect safety and comfort to horse and driver.

Shod with the "Neverslip," your horse's feet are always in good condition—kept so by not having to constantly remove the shoes for sharpening.

The CALKS are REMOVABLE,

Steel-Centered and SELF-SHARPENING

When worn out new Calks can be easily inserted without removing shoes, saving an immense amount of time usually lost at the blacksmith shop.

On receipt of postal will mail free our descriptive circular containing prices of Calked Shoes, ready to be nailed on, for trial, offered this winter at very low prices.

SNAUDEL & BAUER IRON CO., MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Dealers in Hardware, Blacksmiths' Supplies, etc.

Sole Agents Racine County.

She Said: Let's Try Hood's

And It Helped Them Both

Liver Troubles—Dyspepsia 29 Yrs.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"Gentlemen:—My husband and I have been taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, and I can truly say it has helped us both. My husband had

Lumbago Rheumatism.

so that he could not stand up straight, and went around half bent over. He had to have a cane to help himself out of his chair. He had taken so much medicine that we were discouraged. But I read so much about Hood's Sarsaparilla, I said, Let's try it. My husband has improved a great deal. His back is much better, and his eyes, which have troubled him a great deal, also seem better. Hood's Sarsaparilla has given him a good appetite. I have had liver trouble

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

and dyspepsia 29 years, but since I have been taking Hood's Sarsaparilla my side is better, and I also have a good appetite. My complexion is also much improved. We have only taken four bottles, and are well pleased with it." Mr. and Mrs. James Cox, Centreville, Wisconsin.

Hood's Pills are prompt and efficient, yet easy in action. Sold by all druggists. 25c.

THOS. P. GRIFFITHS,

Dealer in and Manufacturer of

MARBLE AND GRANITE MONUMENTS,

HEADSTONES, TABLETS, ETC.

Also Burial Vaults, Curbing, Corner Posts.

Union Grove, - - Wis.

—THE—

UNION NATIONAL BANK

CAPITAL $225,000.

Designated Depository of the City of Racine.

Depository of Racine County.

One of the Depositories of the State of Wisconsin.

O. R. JOHNSON, President.
F. K. BULL, President pro tem.
H. E. SMIEDING Vice President.
E. C. DEANE, Cashier.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, COUNTY COURT, Racine County—In Probate.
In the matter of the estate of Alexander Miller, deceased.

Letters of administration having been issued by this Court to William H. Bloomer as administrator of the estate of Alexander Miller, deceased, late of said County of Racine:

It is ordered: That all claims and demands of all persons against said deceased be received, examined, and adjusted by and before this Court.

It is further ordered: That six months from and after the date hereof be and the same are hereby allowed and limited to creditors to present their claims and demands against said deceased.

It is further ordered: That this Court will, at regular terms thereof, to be held on
Tuesday, the 4th day of December, A. D. 1894,
and
Tuesday, the 2d day of April, A. D. 1895,
at the office of the Judge of said Court at the City of Racine in said County, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the said Alexander Miller deceased.

It is further ordered: That within ten days from the date hereof, notice of the times and place, when and where this Court will receive, examine and adjust such claims, and of the time limited to creditors to present their claims, be given; by publishing a copy of this order for four successive weeks, once in each week, in the Racine Weekly Journal, a daily newspaper published in said County of Racine.

Dated, this 30th day of Oct, A. D. 1894.
By the Court, E. B. BELDEN, County Judge.

C. G. Woolcock, Attorney,
31 Loan and Trust Building, Milwaukee.

First publication Wednesday, November 14, 1894.
STATE OF WISCONSIN, COUNTY COURT, Racine County, in Probate. In the matter of the last will and testament of Margaret Wynne, deceased.

Letters of administration with the will attached having been issued by this Court to Jane Davies as administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Margaret Wynne, deceased, late of said County of Racine:

It is ordered: That all claims and demands of all persons against said deceased be received, examined, and adjusted by and before this Court.

It is further ordered: That six months from and after the date hereof, be and the same are hereby allowed and limited to creditors to present their claims and demands against said deceased.

It is further ordered: That this Court will, at regular terms thereof, to be held on
Tuesday, the 5th day of February, A. D., 1895,
and
Tuesday, the 2nd. day of April, A. D. 1895,
at the office of the Judge of said Court at the city of Racine in said county, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the said Margaret Wynne, deceased.

It is further ordered; That, within ten days from the date hereof, notice of the times and place, when and where this Court will receive, examine and adjust such claims, and of the time limited to creditors to present their claims, be given; by publishing a copy of this order for four successive weeks, once in each week, in the Racine Journal, a weekly newspaper published in said county of Racine.

Dated this 9th day of November, A. D. 1894.
By the Court, E. B. BELDEN, County Judge.

Palmer & Gittings, attorneys. 15

[First publication, Wednesday, Nov. 7, 1894.]
COUNTY COURT, RACINE COUNTY.—IN the matter of the estate of Frederick Smith, deceased, In Probate.

On reading and filing the petition of Louisa Smith, administratrix of the estate of said deceased, representing among other things that she has fully administered the estate of said deceased and paid all debts due from said deceased, her funeral expenses, and expenses of administration, and praying for the adjustment and allowance of her final account of her receipts and disbursements for and on account of the estate in this matter and for the assignment of the residue of said estate to such person or persons as are by law entitled to the same: It is ordered, that said account be examined, adjusted and allowed by this Court on
Tuesday, the 4th day of December, A. D. 1894,
at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, at the office of the Judge of said Court, in the city of Racine in said county; and that thereupon the residue of said estate will be at said time and place by the further order or judgment of said Court assigned to such persons as are by law entitled to the same.

And it is further ordered, that notice thereof be given to all persons interested by publishing a copy of this order once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day in the "Racine Weekly Journal" a newspaper printed and published in said county of Racine.

Dated, October 22nd, 1894.
By the Court, E. B. BELDEN, County Judge.

Palmer & Gittings, Att'y's. 13

Optical News!

Recognizing the Necessity for a Resident Graduate Optician Who at All Times May Be Available for the Accommodation of Our Patrons and Citizens Generally, We Have Secured the Services of

Dr. J. M. WEBSTER,

A Professor of Optics.
He Will Be With Us After November
Consultation Free.

THE ELKINS JEWELRY AND MUSIC STORE.

WILLIAMS & BREESE

SALE ON CARPETS!

Body and Tapestry Brussels,
All Wool and Cotton Chain Ingrains

Owing to the Success on Our Special Sale on Dress Goods and Underwear We Will Continue Same Next Week Also.